All the News
For Twelve Cents
Per Week.
Try
THE MORNING STAR,
Entered at the Postoffice at Wilmington, N. C., as Second-class Mail Matter.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ladies'

Chemisettes,

CHEMISETTES,

Chemisettes,

CHEMISETTES,

The latest style Chemisette at

C. E. Gordon's,

N. E. Cor. Market and Front sts.

Mail orders promptly filled.
mar 9 tf

Does Farming Pay?

I say it does if you look after the little things, for instance by buying your goods at the one price cash store and save 10 to 15 per cent. on your Dry Goods. In Domestic Goods, Dress Goods and Pants Cloth from 15 to 25 per cent.; on your Shoes—Children's Shoes, Misses, Ladies' and Men's Shoes, Women's Shoes from 50c a pair up; Men's Shoes from 75c up; good Brogan Shoes from 75c up; Children's from 15c up to 65c. On your Underwear from 20 to 25 per cent. A good Man's working Shirt for 18c, better 15c, 19c, extra good 33 and 50c; extra heavy drilled Drawers, good full size, at 23c a pair. In Clothing and Pants from 25 to 35 per cent. Boys' Knee Pants 15c, 20 and 25c; Men's Pants from 25c, 35c, 50c, 60 and 95c up. In these goods we beat the State. Heavy good Suits from $3.50 up. Good wool Vest for 50c each; good full size seamless Men's Socks at 5c a pair. A splendid canvas Overall, extra heavy at 40c a pair; the best you ever saw, in blue, made up like Pants at 50c a pair. One thousand Gentlemen's silk Neck Scarfs at 12c each, worth 25c apiece. Does farming pay? yes, if you buy your Homespun from us, ¾ yard wide, Sea Island Cotton, at 4c. One yard wide Rockingham at 4½c, one yard wide Rockingham at 5c; the Washington Checks in Homespun at 3½c per yard by the bolt, the best made. Does farming pay? Yes, by saving the little things. Buy your Hats from the one price cash store where you can get a good black Straw Sailor Hat at 10c; good French Felt Sailor at 25c, banned 35c; shapes in Straws, in new Spring style, at wholesale prices. In drummer's samples some of every kind, & full line of new Flowers and Spring Ribbon and Violets. If you study how to save this can only be done by watching the bargains and the people that give them, but our first thought is to procure goods we are not ashamed of, and put prices on them that will make our customers stick to us like burs on a coon's tail. If you need any goods come to the Big Racket Store of Wilmington.

BRADDY & GAYLORD,
On Front street, opposite the Market House. mar 10 tf

The Southern Stock
Mutual Insurance Co.,
—OF—
Greensboro, N. C.

Offers Cheaper Fire Insurance,

By making every policy-holder a sharer in the profits of the Company. All profits except a reserve of ten per cent. are returned to the policy holders.

Capital, $100,000.00.

Subscribed by twenty capitalists, whose names represent over FIVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

Policy-Holders are Non-Assessable.

DIRECTORS.

L. Banks Holt,	Bennehan Cameron
A. F. Page,	Thos. H Holt,
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Donald McRae,	J. S. Spencer,
E. D. Latta,	Wm. E. Holt,
Edwin Shaver,	James P. Sawyer,
F. J. Murdock,	J. W. Scott,
L. M. Scott,	J. VanLindley,
E. P. Wharton,	J. M. Worth.

OFFICERS.

J. M. Worth, President.
E. P. Wharton, Vice-President.
A. W. McAllister, Sec. & Treas.

When your policy expires see that it is renewed in the Southern Stock Mutual Insurance Company.

STEDMAN & WORTH, Agents,
Wilmington, N. C.
feb 16 1m

D. O'Connor,
REAL ESTATE AGENT, WILmington, N. C. Stores, Offices and Dwelling for rent. Houses and Lots for sale on easy terms. Rents, taxes and insurance attended to promptly. Cash and on improved city real estate
june 24 tf

THE MORNING STAR

VOL. LV.--NO. 152. WILMINGTON, N. C., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1895. WHOLE NO. 8,688

If You Want
ALL THE NEWS
IN GOOD SHAPE,
Read
THE MORNING STAR.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Special Sale
OF
Mattings
—AT—
No. 9 North Front St.

200 Pcs Chinese and Japanese
MATTINGS,

JUST RECEIVED, and will be closed out at these low figures—

15c Matting at 10c per yard.
20c Matting ut 15c per yard.
35c Matting at 25c per yard.
50c Cotton Warp at 35c a yard.
35c Cotton Warp at 25c a yard.

Special Sale
Laces and Embroideries
this week. All the latest and most desirable patterns.

Colored Dress Goods.

85c all-wool Henriettas, 65c yd.
50c all-wool Henriettas, 37½c yd.
80c all wool Serge, 60c yard.
60c all wool serge, 40c yard.
75c all wool Whipcord, 50c yard.
85c Polka fancy, 65c yard.
75c Lt. Henriettas, 50c yard.
60c Lt. Henriettas, 40c yard.
75c Silk and wool Suitings 50c yard.
60c 44 inch Fancy Suitings, 45c yrd.
60 & 75c all wool fancies, 25c yard.

Black Dress Goods.

85c all wool Henriettas, 65c yard.
$1 all wool Henriettas, 75c yard.
$1.40 all wool Henriettas, $1 yard.
50c all wool Serge, 40c yard.
75c all wool French Serge, 50c yard.
$1.25 all wool French Serge, 85c yd.
$1.50 all wool Royaleese, at $1.25.
85c all wool Fancy Granites, 65c yd.
$1 25 all wool Fancy Granites, 85c.

Wash Fabrics.

50c French Fancy Swiss, 35c yard.
35c French Ginghams, 25c yard.
15c Irish Lawns, 12½c yard.
A beautiful line Fancy Silk Warp Novelties just received. They are very artistic in figure and design.
38 inch Percales 12½c yard.
35c Crinkle Novelties, 25c yard.
50c Scotch Novelties, 35c yard.
A new line of French Organdies, in Light and dark shades.

We are sole agents for
Her Majesty Corsets.
Smith & Angell's Fast Black Hosiery.
Centimeri Kid Gloves.
Butterick's Patterns.
Guaranteed as Advertised.

A. D. BROWN'S,
Successor to BROWN & RODDICK
No. 9 NORTH FRONT ST.
mar 3 tf

Robert Portner
Brewing Company's
BOCK
BEER.

IS NOW ON SALE!

Brewed from Bavarian Hops
And Canadian Malt.

Well-Aged and
Of Delicious Flavor.
march 5 1w

To the Public.

I TAKE pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Wilmington and the former patrons of the Empire Steam Laundry, that I have purchased the same and will give the business my personal attention. I will have a telephone put in my office at once. Patrons can depend upon prompt and satisfactory service in all respects. I will thank them to notify me personally or by note of any complaints and the same will be remedied at once. Your patronage respectfully solicited.
L. B. PENNINGTON.
march 9 tf

OUTLINES

Southern railway earnings for January. —— Gas explosion in a Tennessee coal mine. —— Smallpox at Pittsburg, Pa. —— No change in the Delaware Legislature deadlock. —— A new Life-Saving station at Core Beach, N. C. —— President Cleveland—report that he is suffering from rheumatism not true. —— Riot in New Orleans—three killed and a number wounded; armed with pistols and Winchesters; no arrests made. —— Disgraceful scenes in the Indiana Legislature—the Governor's private secretary probably fatally injured. —— The Income Tax law in the U. S. Supreme Court—a large attendance; Attorney-General Olney's argument for the Government. —— The American flag fired upon by a Spanish ship. —— Hatteras Light-house—plans for the work in an advanced state of preparation. —— A suit to test the validity of the registration laws of South Carolina. —— Riot in a church at Omaha—several men wounded, one of them seriously. —— North Carolina Assembly—sensational proceedings in the House last night; bills rushed through without fairness; a burly negro holds the door against Democratic members; great indignation. —— Chicago grain and provision market. —— Cotton spots and futures. —— N. Y. markets: Money on call has been firm at 2 per cent., last loan at 2 per cent., and closing offered at 2 per cent. cotton steady; middling gulf 6¼ cents; middling uplands 6 cents; Southern flour quiet and firm; common to fair extra $1.90@2.75; good to choice do. $2.80@3.35; wheat dull and decidedly higher; No. 2 red in store and at elevator 61½ cents; afloat 63 cents; corn dull and stronger; No. 2 at elevator 51¼@51¾ cents; afloat 53@53¼ cents; spirits turpentine quiet and firm at 36@36¼ cts.; rosin quiet and firm; strained common to good $1.55@1 60.

Mr. Sibley, of Pennsylvania, is somewhat premature in permitting the use of his name as the Presidential candidate of a party which is still in an embryo State.

When the late Congress authorized the Navy Department to enlist 1,000 extra men it forgot to make any provision for buying clothing or shoes for them. Perhaps Congress thought the U. S. flag was big enough to cover them.

The Legislature of Oklahoma draws the line on the cigarette, with prohibiting the manufacture or giving away of cigarettes or cigarette paper in the Territory under a penalty of $500 for each and every offence, one-half of which goes to the informant.

Nobody has yet mentioned the distinguished Mr. Coxey, of Ohio, as a prospective Presidential candidate. Perhaps Mr. Coxey is too much engrossed in organizing the next big pilgrimage to Washington to give his attention to such small matters as the Presidency.

There is a bill now pending in the New York Legislature for the charter of a company which proposes to connect Lake Erie, Lake Ontario, Lake Champlain and the St. Lawrence river with the Hudson river by a ship canal. The estimated cost of the work is $150,000,000.

Last week the pork packers of the West shipped 37,490,000 pounds of pork, which represented about 200,000 hogs. This is said to have been the largest shipment ever made in one week. It is thought by packers that the exportations this year will run from 25,000,000 to 26,000,000 pounds a week.

The "Rev." Mr. Slattery who performed in Savannah a short while ago doesn't seem to bear a very enviable reputation. According to the *Irish World*, published in New York, he has been expelled from several churches for bad habits and afterwards arrested in Boston for selling obscene literature on the streets.

The will of Edward Barron, a California millionaire, has been set aside on the suit of his disinherited son. If the rich man wants to have a dead sure thing on his will holding these days, he had better guard against supplemental proceedings and be his own administrator, and take the chances of some one getting out an injunction.

Congressman Sayer, Democrat, says the 53rd Congress was much more economical than either the 52nd or 51st, having appropriated only $990,338,691, while Congressman Henderson, Republican, says it was more extravagant than either, having appropriated $1,019,018,055, a little difference of about $10,000,000 in the figuring. But what does that amount to? Isn't this a "billion dollar country?"

The *Commercial and Financial Chronicle*, of New York, has just issued a supplement devoted especially to the work and progress of street railways in this country, giving complete and authoritative information for those who are interested in these matters. It is proposed to issue the supplement quarterly, under the name of "The Street Railway Supplement," for the purpose of keeping the public thoroughly posted. To those having or making street railway investments this will be an invaluable publication.

New bath rooms have been erected in the British House of Parliament, but the statement is made that since the opening of Parliament only seven out of 670 members have found any use for them, from which it may be inferred that the average member of Parliament is not stuck on water.

Mrs. Chard, of Vineland, New Jersey, will celebrate her 107th birthday on the 20th of next month. She is still quite nimble and enjoys a whiff of the pipe, with which she has solaced herself for "nigh onto" eighty years.

The State of Virginia taxes incomes in excess of $600 per annum, but makes allowance for certain specified expenses. The aggregate amount of the tax collected during the past fiscal year was $40,943.41.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THE Atlantic National Bank.
J. A. SPRINGER—Coal by steamer.
A. D. BROWN—Special sale mattings.

LOCAL DOTS

Items of Interest Gathered Here and There and Briefly Noted.

— Local forecast: Rain; warmer; light easterly winds.

— Rev. R. E. Peele was very substantially remembered yesterday by the First Baptist Church, whereof he and his are glad.

— The box sheet for the engagement of Alexander Salvini in the *Three Guardsmen* next Monday night opens on Friday morning.

— Mr. D. F. Caldwell, of Greensboro, well-known throughout the State, has been stricken with paralysis, and it is feared he will not recover.

— The revival at Grace M. E. Church is growing nightly in interest. Last night the church was crowded and there were several conversions.

— The article in reference to the new lottery law, which appeared on this page yesterday, should have been credited to the Savannah *News*.

— The Norwegian barque *Theodore* cleared yesterday for Manchester, Eng., with 2,650 barrels rosin, value $3,412.20. Shipped by the S. P. Shotter Co.

— Cardinal Gibbons has received a summons to proceed to Rome early in May. He will be accompanied by Rev. C. F. Thomas, rector of the Baltimore Cathedral.

— It seems now that the movement to place the Atlantic and North Carolina railroad in the hands of the Pop.-Reps. is in a fair way to be killed. It got a very "black eye" in the House yesterday.

— C. P. Huntington, the railroad millionaire, is quoted as saying that "from now on five as good business years as the country has known for half a century will ensue." The STAR hopes C. P. is right.

— The Mitchell residence on Fourth street near Market, was sold yesterday by order of Court, at public auction. Mrs. M. J. Huggins was the purchaser at $4,000. It is said the sale will be confirmed.

— By the refusal of the Fred. Douglass Legislature to give the public printing to the lowest bidder (Edwards & Broughton), as required by law, sixteen Raleigh printers are thrown out of employment, and the end is not yet.

— The Westminster League of the First Presbyterian Church will hold its monthly meeting for religious service tonight at 8 o'clock. The congregation is cordially invited to be present. The junior branch will meet at 4.30 this afternoon.

THE WEATHER.

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE,
WEATHER BUREAU,
WILMINGTON, N. C., Mar. 13.

Meteorological data for yesterday:
Temperature: 8 a. m., 50°; 8 p. m., 49°; maximum, 61°; minimum, 48°; mean, 54°.
Rainfall for the day .03; rainfall for the month up to date 1.40 inches.

COTTON FACTS AND FIGURES.

— Receipts here yesterday, 91 bales; same day last year, 172.

— Spot cotton steady in New York at 6 cents for middling; firm in Wilmington at 5¾c.

— New York futures closed steady and 14 to 15 points higher than closing prices Monday. March opened at 5.75 and closed 5.76; April, 5.77 and closed 5.86; May, 5.80 and closed 5.90; June, 5.80 and closed 5.90; July, 5.88 and closed 5.93; August, 5.87 and closed 5.96; September, 5.91 and closed 6.00; October, 5.95 and closed 6.05; November, 6.01 and closed 6.10; December, 6.05 and closed 6 15.

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Receipts of Naval Stores and Cotton Yesterday.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R.—2 bales cotton, 6 casks spirits turpentine, 21 bbls rosin, 78 bbls tar.

Carolina Central R. R.—89 bales cotton, 5 casks spirits turpentine, 65 bbls rosin.

C. F. & Y. V. R. R.—47 bales cotton, 20 casks spirits turpentine, 67 bbls tar.

Steamer A. P. Hurt—10 casks spirits turpentine, 288 bbls rosin, 145 bbls tar.

Steamer Lisbon—8 bales cotton, 30 casks spirits turpentine, 49 bbls rosin, 30 bbls tar.

Steamer Daggett—25 bbls tar, 22 bbls crude turpentine.

Black's flat—310 bbls rosin.

Total receipts.—Cotton, 91 bales, spirits turpentine, 71 casks; rosin, 678 bbls; tar, 845 bbls; crude turpentine, 22 bbls.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS

Pertinent Paragraphs Pertaining Principally to People and Pointedly Printed.

— Mr. D. M. Flynn, of Hallsboro, was a visitor in the city yesterday.

— Mr. J. R. Maxwell, of the Columbus *News*, Whiteville, N. C., was a visitor in the city yesterday.

— Miss Lillie Taylor has gone to New York to assist Mrs. Taylor in the selection of Spring goods for Taylor's Bazaar.

— Col. John A. McDowell, of Bladen, and one of the most popular men of the Cape Fear section, was here yesterday on a business visit.

— Mr. K. E. Terry, who is largely interested in the lumber and timber business in Jones and Onslow counties, was a visitor in the city yesterday.

— Miss Elneda Stone, daughter of Mr. W. H. Stone, of Shallotte, who has been sick for several weeks, was reported yesterday as improving rapidly.

— The Charlotte *News* says of Rev. Jno. F. Butt: "This venerable preacher possibly did the best work of his life in Charlotte, for he invaded a desert and made it blossom as the rose. The Church Street Church will ever stand as a monument to his good works and deeds."

— Messrs. Jno. A. Oates, Dunn; A. L. Jones, Bules; J. A. Westbrook, Mt. Olive; D. L. Farrior, N. C., Jno. Martin, Hamlet; L. A. Galloway, Southport; E. M. Averill, S. C.; J. W. Thompson, C. L. Stevens, Southport; P. R. Hamer, Jr., Hamer, S. C.; Misses Flora and Anna Brown, N. C., were among the arrivals in the city yesterday.

SENATOR FOWLER.

The Most Conservative Populist in the Legislature—He Will Be a Democrat in 1896.

The following paragraphs from the *News and Observer* show very plainly that Senator Fowler, of Sampson, is now only a Fusionist in name:

"The negroes will not be given the control of Henderson. The bill to do this was tabled in the Senate last night. Senator Fowler, P., speaking against the bill, said: "You have come here pledged to local self-government, and yet you are changing town charters and putting them in the hands of the negroes. The Republicans tried the plan of turning the towns over to incompetents and it was damned for twenty years. If the Populist party tries it the fate of the Republicans will be theirs." Mr. Gill, P., was on the floor, whispering with Rice, R., urging the passage of the bill. But he will go back empty-handed, thanks to Fowler, McCaskie, Hoover and other Pops., who voted with the Democrats."

"The Senate paid a graceful compliment to Senator Fowler, of Sampson, last night. He was called upon to preside by Lieutenant Governor Doughton, and while he was in the chair, an attempt was made to take up the supplemental bill to the New Hanover Criminal Court which was defeated in the morning. A motion of Senator Moody to do this failed and Mr. Moody directly removed the motion. Mr. Fowler ruled this out of order and Mr. Moody appealed from the decision of the chair. The Senate sustained Mr. Fowler's decision by a good vote, amid applause from both the Senate and galleries. The compliment was a deserved one to Senator Fowler, who has pursued a broad and fair-minded course during the session."

REV. TOM DIXON RESIGNS.

Too Sensational for His Congregation—He Will Establish a Tom Dixon Church.

Rev. Tom Dixon, Jr., will resign the pastorate of the Twenty-third Avenue Baptist church, of New York. He is too sensational for his congregation, and they don't want him any longer. This is what Mr. Dixon said to a *Herald* reporter:

"Yes," said he, "I shall send in my resignation at the meeting to-morrow morning as pastor of the Twenty-third Street Baptist church. The letter is not finished yet. After I have read it to the congregation I shall devote one hour to explaining in full my reasons for resigning, and shall make some remarks apropos of the occasion. I propose when I leave my pastorate here to establish a new church. It will be constructed on a sort of union-evangelical basis.

"There shall be only one creed. If a man believes in the Lord Jesus Christ that is sufficient. I hope to be able to have an edifice for my new congregation, for I have great faith in my ability to get together a large congregation."

BUYING MORE FETILIZERS.

The Demand For Tags From the Commissioners Increasing.

Within the last few days, says the Augusta *Chronicle*, the farmers have begun to buy fertilizers in larger quantities than they have been buying them this season. This is shown by the increased number of fertilizer tags that has been issued within the last few days.

It has looked all this season as if the amount of fertilizers to be used by the farmers would not be half as large as heretofore. The tags have been in great demand since the pretty weather set in, and now it is thought that the amount of fertilizers that will be used this year will be over half as large as that used last year.

Died Suddenly.

Mr. James Morgan, residing near Harrison's Creek, Pender county, was found dead in his bed last Thursday morning. His death is supposed to have resulted from natural causes. The funeral took place last Saturday. Mr. Morgan was a Confederate soldier, and was also a veteran of the Mexican war.

Will Go to New York.

Mr. A. Shrier, who has been a citizen of Wilmington many years, has decided to remove to New York; and, preparatory thereto, will soon offer his stock of boots and shoes at any price they will bring in order to close up his business here as soon as possible. Mr. Shrier's many friends will regret to know that he has determined to leave Wilmington.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

WILL PROBABLY ADJOURN TO-DAY AT NOON

G. Z. French Makes Persistent Effort to Pass the Bill to Place the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad in the Hands of Its Enemies—Bill to Abolish County Boards of Education Passed the House—Theo. White Elected Shell-fish Commissioner.

[*Special Star Correspondence.*]

RALEIGH, N. C., March 12.

SENATE.

The Senate met at 10 o'clock.

Bill to amend the general school laws of North Carolina was taken up, and Mr Mitchell spoke against it. He declared that it was a measure to put the public school system of the State in the hands of the Fusionists. Mr. Adams spoke against the bill, as did also Mr. Fowler. The bill passed by a vote of 27 to 7.

Bill to provide for the appointment of tax collectors for Warren county passed third reading.

Bill to aid public schools by local assessment was taken up, but was passed over informally.

Bill to provide for water works and electric lights for the town of Kinston passed third reading.

Bill to levy a special tax in Union county passed third reading.

The bill to change the organization of the North Carolina Railroad came up as a special order and Mr Adams moved to lay it upon the table, but withdrew it upon request of Mr Starbuck. After discussion Mr Adams renewed the motion to table, and it prevailed. Senator Moody, who had been absent from the chamber, came in and asked that the bill be taken from the table. A motion to that effect prevailed. Senator White, of Alamance, a Republican, made a strong speech against the bill, and moved to table it. His motion prevailed by a *viva voce* vote, and the bill went to the table.

Bill for the relief of the Clerk of the Court of Rowan county passed third reading.

Bill for the protection of young girls by making the age of consent fourteen years passed third reading.

Bill to change fees of notaries public from $1.00 to 25 cents passed third reading.

Bill to prevent setting nets in Black creek, in Sampson county, passed third reading.

Bill to amend the charter of the town of Saluda passed third reading.

Gov Carr sent a message to the Senate stating that the appropriation made for the Penitentiary was totally inadequate and that if it were not increased the institution would meet a crisis in less than a year. The message was referred to the Committee on Penal Institutions with instructions that they take action at once.

Bill to allow the Commissioners of New Hanover to sell the old court house and lot passed third reading.

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

The Senate to-night passed the bill to reduce the official bonds of county officers, and elected Theo. White, of Perquimans, shell fish commissioner.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 10 o'clock.

Mr Ewart offered a bill to amend the election law of the town of Salisbury, but Mr McKenzie, of Rowan, objected to consideration—it requiring unanimous consent.

PERSONAL PRIVILEGE.

Mr Ray, rising to a question of personal privilege, said he wished to withdraw any charges he had made against Dr N B Cobb, a reporter for the *Caucasian*. Said he regretted it, and withdrew the offensive language, though he had felt that that correspondent had done him great injustice.

Bill to repeal the charter of Lumberton. Passed third reading.

Bill (Mr French's) concerning official bonds of county officers came up. It provides that county commissioners shall accept security companies as sureties on bonds of county officers. Various amendments were offered, many of them exempting counties from the operations of the bill, but were severally voted down. Mr. Ray offered an amendment that all foreign security companies shall deposit a bond of $10,000 with the State Treasurer. The amendment was defeated, and Mr. French moved to place the bill on its third reading, but there was objection. He then moved to suspend the rules, and the Speaker put the question. The clerk announced 61 as having arisen, (the exact number necessary), but as this seemed clearly wrong, the Speaker appointed tellers. The tellers reported 57 in the affirmative, not a sufficient number. Several members called for the ayes and noes. The roll was called and resulted 64 for—a sufficient number, and then the bill was passed by a party vote.

Bill to amend the charter of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company. Mr French, who controlled the bill, said his two caucuses had agreed on the bill and they were going to pass it. He would, however, yield a limited time to the Democrats before calling the previous question.

Mr Ray took the floor to oppose the bill. He said it was a political move to get control of the road, but they would get a law suit with it. Mr Monroe said the road was now the best managed one in the State, and was paying a dividend regularly. Then why take it out of the hands of a strictly business management?

Mr Williams, of Craven, a Republican, said he was opposed to the bill. Said he was a Republican, but would say, though it be with shame, that the road was better managed than when his party had control. There was no good reason for the change unless there be in it a *political steal*. He deprecated any action in the matter, and his county was the one most interested. Various amendments were offered by the Democrats to protect the stockholders as well as the State, but were monotonously voted down. The bill was then placed upon its second reading and passed.

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

The House this afternoon passed upon second reading the bill to consolidate the Agricultural and Mechanical College and the Department of Agriculture. This will place the entire organization under Fusion control.

Bills also passed second reading to amend the charter of the Atlantic and North Carolina R. R. so as to give Fusionists control of it; to amend the charter of Goldsboro, so as to extend the limits and give five out of nine Republican aldermen; and to create the office of Insurance Commissioner. Attempts were made to suspend the rules and pass these bills on third reading, but they failed.

It is the present programme for the General Assembly to adjourn to-morrow about noon.

Democrats in the House have filed a protest against the resolution of Mr. Lusk, incorporated in the journal several weeks ago in regard to the Fred Douglass matter.

NIGHT SESSION.

After an all day session the House met at 8 to-night and the first measure of importance taken up was the Keathley school bill. It abolishes county boards of education and superintendents of public instruction and creates the office of county examiner, to be appointed by the Clerk of the Superior Court. The Democrats offered a large number of amendments, excepting their counties, and Messrs. McClammy, McCall, Winborne and others spoke eloquently against the bill, denouncing it as a political move and calculated to ruin the best educational system the State ever had. Mr. McClammy's amendment exempted New Hanover county. The various amendments were voted down by a party vote.

The House elected Theophilus White, of Perquimans, as Oyster Inspector and Shell Fish Commissioner.

The following were elected additional members of the Board of Agriculture: H. E. King, of Onslow; J. A. Buchanan, of Clay; T. H. Johnson, of Sampson; O. A. Starbuck, of Forsythe, and J. R. Chambers, of Wake.

Mr. French moved to amend the rules so that the Rep.-Pops. could rush through the Atlantic railroad and other bills to-night. It required 61, and the clerk reported 60. The Speaker said he would vote aye. Immediately there was a plung, the Democrats objecting to the Speaker's voting under rule eight, which said he could only vote when there was a tie. Amid great excitement the Democrats appealed from the decision, Mr. Ray saying it was worse than the Czar. His party friends sustained the Speaker. Business was proceeded with, it being 11 o'clock.

THE NEXT SENATE.

The Estimate of a Republican Paper—That It Will Be Very Close a Settled Fact.

The Philadelphia *Press*, Republican, says: "The Idaho deadlock has ended in the re-election of George L. Shoup for the Senate. This is as satisfactory a termination as could be hoped. It decides the last mooted Senatorship except that of Delaware. The Republicans of Delaware ought to follow this example and settle their long contest. The election of Mr. Shoup makes forty-two straight Republicans elected to the next Senate. If the Delaware legislative deadlock is broken and a Republican chosen to Mr. Higgin's seat, there will be forty-three Republican Senators, or one less than half the present membership of the Senate, which is eighty-eight. If Senator Jones votes with the Republicans as he probably will do on all questions except the silver question, the Republicans will have just half the Senate, and in case of a combination between the Democrats and Populists, the Vice-President will have the casting vote. But there is another factor to be taken into consideration, and that is the admission of Utah. The two Senators from the new State will increase the total membership to ninety, a majority of which will be forty-six. If both the Utah Senators are Republicans and an election in Delaware is completed, there will be forty-five Republican members of the next Senate, and the vote of Senator Jones, of Nevada, will give the requsite forty-six. In any event, the next Senate is sure to be close, and a straight party majority does not seem probable."

Shooting Craps.

Chief of Police Clowe discovered a crowd of negroes throwing dice in a vacant lot on Toomer's alley yesterday forenoon. With the aid of police officers Bender, Murray, Swann and Wood, the Chief arrested the gamblers who gave their names as Ed. Gause, Richard Ransom, Ed. Wilson, Lewis Walker and Josh Payne. They were arraigned in the City Court on the charge of gambling, and in default of bail in the sum of $50 each were committed to jail.

About the Egyptians.

The gentlemen connected with the Egypt coal mines, who were here Monday night, were called on by a STAR representative, who asked for an interview. One of the gentlemen informed him that nothing would be given out for publication Monday night. This is why the STAR of yesterday did not have the information it would have been glad to print.

OLD LADIES' HOME.

Will all who have contributed towards the purchase of the Sprunt property for the Catherine Kennedy Home kindly send in their contributions at once, thereby saving the collectors much work?

Quite a number were out when called upon, and many yet have not been seen. Will not all of these give us something and not wait to be approached?

Send contributions to Mrs. Roger Moore, president, and Mrs. H. C. Daniel, treasurer.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Wilmington Postoffice March 18, 1895:

WOMEN'S LIST.

B—Mrs Lizzie Beermon, Mrs S A Brothers. C—Miss Mary Carter. D—Miss Helen Dixon. F—Miss B C Framon. H—Mrs Emma Harter. J—Miss Rowena Jones. L—Miss Maggie Ligthe. M—Miss Cora Miller, Mrs Fannie McBride. N—Mrs M C Nelson, Mrs Mary Neal. R—Mrs A W Rodgers, Miss Lillie Richards, Mrs Mary Richardson. Q—Miss Emma Querst. S—Mrs Jane Stephens, Mrs Susan Smede. W—Miss Janie Washington.

MEN'S LIST.

A—Joseph Albro, Mr West Anders. B—G W Banfield, James Brown, N W Brown and Bros. C—Geo B Cooper, Jno L Caldwell. D—James Davis. J W Davis. F—Mr James Fuller. K—Mr Sam King. M—Dr Mullen, Capt John McCosley, Mr James Morse. N—J E Norwood. O—J J Orrell. R—N Andrew Roberts, D L Reaves. Q—Henry Quinn. T—L C Tatum. W—Gregory Watson.

RETURNED FROM DEAD-LETTER OFFICE

B—Mrs Ella Bivens. H—Jas W Hall. W—Allen Wilder.

Persons calling for above letters will please say advertised. If not called for in 15 days, they will be sent to the dead letter office.

GEO. L. MORTON, Postmaster.

— The American Encyclopædic Dictionary is now complete in 49 Parts. Send in orders at once.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Statement of the
Atlantic National Bank,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

RESOURCES.

Loans,		$497,599 31
Overdrafts,		77 16
U. S. 4 per cent bonds,		31,281 00
Banking House and fixtures,		14,000 00
Redemption Fund,		1,406 00
Due from other Banks,	148,105 81	
Cash on hand,	121,432 93	264,538 74
Total,		$808,302 11

LIABILITIES.

Capital,		$125,000 00
Surplus,	$60,000 00	
Undivided profits,	8,210 77	38,210 77
Circulation,		28,180 00
Deposits,		611,061 34
Total,		$802,309 11

DIRECTORS.

J. W. Norwood,	W. E. Springer,
D. L. Gore,	C. W. Worth,
S. P. McNair,	E. J. Powers,
Sam'l Bear, Jr.,	H. L. Vollers,
M. J. Heyer,	
J. L. Coker Hartsville, S. C.,	
G. A. Norwood, Greenville, S. C.	

mar 12 tf

The Giles & Murchison
Stock
—OF—
Hardware
Tinware Etc.,
To be Sold at a
Great Reduction
In Prices.

The undersigned has assumed the management of the sale of the entire Stock of the late firm of GILES & MURCHISON, which will be offered at prices which cannot fail to attract the attention of all close buyers.

Country Merchants
Will find it Greatly to their
Interest to Get the List of Prices,
As Goods will be SOLD CHEAPER THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED, or probably ever will be again.

Retail trade desired, and all in want of any goods in our line are earnestly invited to call and avail themselves of the present opportunity to fill their wants
At Unheard-of Prices.

The Stock will be kept up to its former HIGH STANDARD, and NEW GOODS will arrive as often as occasion requires.

J. W. Murchison, Agent.
jan 1 tf

Buttermilk Soap.

DON'T BE DECEIVED, but get the genuine. There are a number of so-called "Buttermilk" Soaps on the market, but not one of them is equal to the original. A fresh supply just received, 25c per box.

WRISLY'S CUCUMBER SOAP—The latest, 25c box.

Borated Talcum (fresh lot)—3 for 65 cents. Call an get a sample.

BROMO SELTZER (large quantity just received) 10c, 3 for 25c.; 25c., 3 for 65c.

ALBADENT, 25c.—Best liquid dentrifice to be had. Cleansing and refreshing.

HAZELOIN CREAM is "perfectly splendid" for chapped hands and lips, and for beautifying the complexion. 25c and 50c per bottle.

Bunting's Pharmacy,
Y. M. C. A. Building,
feb 28 tf Wilmington, N. C.

J. W. Norwood, H. Walters, J. S. Worth,
PRESIDENT. VICE-PRESIDENT. CASHIER.

WILMINGTON
SAVINGS & TRUST CO

The Wilmington Savings & Trust Co. has paid its depositors $2,575.89 cash interest on their deposits within the past year. Did you get any of that money? If not, why not? The foundations of thousands of fortunes have been laid by opening Savings Bank accounts. Every time you save a dollar it becomes easier to save the next; therefore begin today.

Be sure your money is in a safe place. The Wilmington Savings & Trust Co. professes to be such a place, and invites investigation.

Respectfully,

H. Walters,	D. O'Connor,
J. S. Worth,	Don. MacRae,
W. A. Riach,	H. L. Vollers,
G. R. French,	J. W. Atkinson,
B. F. Hall,	J. W. Norwood,
	Directors.

march 7

The French Cafe

Is now open and invites patronage. Fancy drinks a specialty. Everything new and clean. Clever attendants to wait upon the patronage. Call and see us.
A. P. LEVY, Manager.
mar 8 tf

ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily news paper in North Carolina, is published daily except Monday, at $6 00 per year, $3 00 for six months, $1 50 for three months, 50 cents for one month, to mail subscribers. Delivered to city subscribers at the rate of 12 cents per week for any period from one week to one year.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY).—One square one day, $1 00; two days, $1 75; three days, $2 50; four days, $3 00; five days, $3 50; one week, $4 00; two weeks, $6 50; three weeks, $8 50; one month, $10 00; two months $17 00; three months, $24 00; six months, $40 00; twelve months, $60 00. Ten lines of solid Nonpareil type make one square.

THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at $1 00 per year, 60 cents for six months, 30 cents for three months.

All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls, Hops, Picnics, Society Meetings, Political Meetings, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates.

Notices under head of "City Items" 20 cents per line for first insertion, and 15 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements discontinued before the time contracted for has expired charged transient rates for time actually published.

No advertisements inserted in Local Columns at any price.

All announcements and recommendations of candidates for office, whether in the shape of communications or otherwise, will be charged as advertisements.

Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Known parties, or strangers with proper reference, may pay monthly or quarterly, according to contract.

Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Postal Money Order, Express or in Registered Letter. Only such remittances will be at the risk of the publisher.

Communications, unless they contain important news or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted; and, if acceptable in every other way, they will invariably be rejected if the real name of the author is withheld.

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tributes of Respect Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate 50 cents will pay for a simple announcement of Marriage or Death.

An extra charge will be made for double-column or triple-column advertisements.

Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged $1 00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three-fourths of daily rate. Twice a week, two-thirds of daily rate.

Contract advertisers will not be allowed to exceed their space or advertise anything foreign to their regular business without extra charge at transient rates.

Advertisements kept under the head of "New Advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent. extra.

Advertisements to follow reading matter, or to occupy any special place, will be charged extra according to the position desired.

Amusement, Auction and Official advertisements one dollar per square for each insertion.

The Morning Star.

By WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WEDNESDAY, MORNING, MAR. 13, 1895

REPUBLICAN TRICKERY.

The 53rd Congress has been abused from one end of the country to the other as a do nothing Congress and as the Democrats were in a majority the Democratic party is held responsible for its sins of omission and commission, but especially the former with which the most fault is found.

In critizing due allowance is seldom made for the fact that in only one branch of Congress the Democrats had absolute control although in a numerical majority in both, for constituted as the Senate was, with the usages which prevail in that body, which are looked upon and respected as unwritten law, the minority was more powerful than the majority and could defeat the passage of any measure proposed by the majority if it was so decided.

We had abundant evidence of that during the tariff discussion in the first regular session, and afterwards in the discussions on the financial question. Even if the majority were a unit in the Senate, which they were not, the Democrats had a bare majority and it was necessary for them to control every Democratic vote on any question they favored or to get votes outside of their own party to pass a measure that could not command the solid Democratic vote. They had sometimes to depend on the Populists who held the balance of power, and sometimes on a few of the Republicans who differed from their own party on some questions for votes to do what was done. That was the situation in which the Democratic majority found itself in the Senate, a majority without power to do, hand-tied by the antiquated and absurd Senate rules, so evenly balanced in point of numbers with the Senators of the other two parties that every Democrat had to be in his seat to maintain the nominal majority they had, and yet the Democrats in Congress are censured for not doing more than they did do, and for not fulfilling all the pledges in the party platform, censured for not doing the impossible.

When it was charged, while Congress was in session, that the Republicans were pursuing a course of obstruction pure and simple in pursuance of the plan agreed upon by them they protested against the accusation and declared their willingness to co-operate with the Democrats in any measure that was calculated to bring relief to the people, but they opposed every measure proposed alleging as a reason therefor that such measures if enacted into laws would not prove conducive to the public welfare. This is the game they played to prevent any general legislation, and this was the defence offered for playing the game.

The Washington *Star* a few days ago published an interview with Senator Platt, of Connecticut, in which he takes credit to his Republican colleagues for doing what it was persistently denied they were doing. Being asked about this by the representative of the *Star* he said:

"Disclaiming any right to speak for the Republican party, many Republicans felt that no good could come from any legislation which the Democrats might attempt with reference to public matters. To consent to any tariff legislation was to further imperil the industries of the country, and other measures which they were determined to pass were very objectionable from the standpoint of the public interest. The Republicans, therefore, determined that as, in their judgment, there would be no wise legislation there should be as little legislation as possible on important subjects Those who did not believe in the free coinage of silver were ready at all times to aid in the passage of any safe and wise financial measure which might be brought forward by the majority, but aside from this their policy has been that of prevention of bad legislation, and I think it has been pretty successfully accomplished."

This reduced to its essence simply means that the Republican Senators had resolved that the Democrats should do no legislation of a general character, and no legislation of any character that might possibly inure to the benefit of the Democratic party, and therefore they opposed everything that didn't emanate from Republican sources or wear a Republican tag.

When asked why the Republicans never proposed anything he replied that it would be useless, for with a Democratic House on one side and a Democratic President on the other no legislation that might be suggested by them could go through. This is a mere artifice, a sort of *post mortem* excuse for not doing something where an excuse of some sort is necessary. The real reason why they didn't suggest anything was that they feared they might suggest something that would find Democrats enough to support it to pass it, and if good that the Democratic party would get the credit of it, when they were planning and working to prevent the Democratic party from getting credit for anything. The hypocritical pretence that they were actuated in pursuing this policy of obstruction, decided upon in advance, to prevent legislation the character of which had not then developed, will deceive no one who kept up with the proceedings of Congress and watched this game as it was played.

We said above that although in the minority the Republicans were more powerful than the majority, for they could defeat any measure proposed by the majority. When Senator Platt was asked how they so managed the business as to prevent any general legislation except the appropriation bills, which they wanted passed to prevent an extra session, he replied:

"'Sometimes we have, in the estimation of the public, skated on thin ice, as it were, making it doubtful whether the appropriation bills could all be passed and an extra session avoided. The public can scarcely understand how difficult it was to accomplish the work. It is, perhaps, not too much to say, however, that although the Republicans were in a decided minority in the Senate, they were, during the whole session, in practical control of the order and conduct of business.'

"He declined, however, to particularize on this point."

He declined to enter into particulars, but the public understands well enough that they took advantage of the "Senatorial courtesy" which never insists on putting a measure on its passage while any Senator expresses a desire to be heard upon it, although he may have talked a dozen times and loaded down the columns of the *Congressional Record* with twaddle and statistics, totally irrelevant to the subject under discussion, and having no more connection with it than they had with the war in China or the canals in Mars. It wasn't necessary to enter into particulars. All they had to do was to select a few Senators to do temporary duty as objectors and speechmakers until they got tired and were relieved by others. That was the *modus operandi* by which it was done under the ridiculous "Senatorial courtesy" sham. Under such a mode of procedure they could very easily be "in practical control of the order and conduct of business," for the whole session.

MINOR MENTION.

The announcement that the A. P. A. now holding a national convention at Saginaw, Mich, will organize an independent political party and put in the field Presidential candidates in 1896 brings in another puzzling factor which may necessitate a change of programme and some alteration in the calculations of the leaders of the respective dominant parties. Up to this time the Republican party has had the moral support and active aid of the A. P. A. and to this is attributable the success within the past two years of the Republicans in cities and districts which had been regarded as Democratic strongholds. This was an element which thrown into the contest took the Democrats by surprise, for being a secret organization and working quietly there was no way of estimating its strength or planning to meet it. In some places its presence was not even suspected until after the election, when it became apparent that it was not only present but was present in formidable numbers. It co-operated with the Republican party which benefitted by the cooperation, but as an independent party with a platform and candidates of its own it is a question whether it will not hurt the Republican party more than the Democratic party as far as the popular vote at the next election will go. While it will draw some of its voters from the Democratic party the bulk of them will come from the Republican party, and if it be anything like as numerous in other Northern and Western States, as it is claimed it is in Michigan this means a pretty heavy draw on the Republican party. With an A. P. A. Presidential ticket in the field, a Republican ticket, a Democratic ticket, a Free Silver ticket, a Populist ticket and a Prohibition ticket the voter will have a pretty large stock to select from, and he would be a pretty highly gifted political prognosticator who could predict the result. With this array of parties and candidates it is not at all unlikely that the election will be thrown into the House of Representatives, and in that event the Republicans would win, for they have a majority of States in the 54th House of Representatives.

* * *

The Fred Douglass Legislature which for the past sixty odd days has been performing in Raleigh has made a record that very few if any of those who helped to elect it will feel proud of, while it is certain that many honest but misguided voters who helped to elect it are filled with disappointment and disgust. From the day the two elements forming the combine were thrown together in Raleigh it was a game of wits between them, each manœuvring to control the other, each suspicious of and afraid of the other. They watched each other closer than the Democrats watched them, lest either should fly the expressed or tacit understanding and grab for the larger part of the swag, on which they were all intent. If they have passed a single act of general interest which was not inspired by swag, present or prospective, and over which there was not a large amount of dickering, trickery, bargaining and counter-bargaining in their respective and allied camps the public has not discovered it. But aside from all this and aside from the disgraceful spectacle it made of itself in the Douglass business, and its cowardly effort to skulk out of that by evasive and false denials when public condemnation came, it was not a body to command popular respect, for it too frequently showed that it was deficient in self respect to such an extent as to incur the contempt of decent people regardless of politics. We do not remember to have ever read the proceedings of a State Legislature, in this or any other State, where the "personal privilege" was so often invoked, or where it was so shamefully and disgustingly abused. With most of these "liar," "scoundrel," "coward," etc., were the epithets that constituted the vocabulary employed, which however emphatic the utterers might have regarded them, showed a very much blunted sense of the properties of speech and very little respect for the body of which they were members. We do not think it probable that Raleigh will ever again see such an aggregation of solons within her gates.

BOOK NOTICES.

The Eclectic Magazine for March, presents a fine selection of articles from the leading European periodicals, giving the cream of them all. Published by E R. Pelton, 144 Eighth street, New York.

The reader of political, social and economic subjects will be interested in the March number of *The Social Economist*, which presents a capital list of articles. Published by The Social Economist Company, Union Square New York.

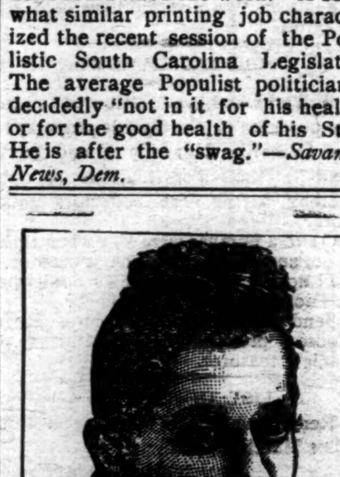
The Cosmopolitan for March leads off with an interesting and finely illustrated article on Mount-Saint-Michel, followed by the beautiful Models of Paris, beautifully illustrated, and these by a number of other papers that the reader will enjoy. Address The Cosmopolitan, Irvington, New York.

The Century for March is not only a very handsomely illustrated number but is filled with matter to instruct and entertain. It leads off with a continuation of the Life of Napoleon Bonaparte, followed by other productions of a historical, biographical or fictional character. Published by the Century Publishing Company, Union Square, New York.

CURRENT COMMENT.

—— In view of the fact that the amount of bounty voted by the last Congress will not be sufficient to pay all that is due the sugar planters Secretary Carlisle has decided to prorate the appropriation among them, so that all will be treated fairly and the losses evenly distributed. This arrangement, it seems, is satisfactory to the planters, and they will, if the construction of the law permits, endeavor to have the Treasury pay the bounty before the beginning of the next fiscal year.—*New Orleans States, Dem.*

—— The amount and quality of the patriotism that animates the average Populist politician may be judged from the action of the Populist North Carolina Legislature in the matter of the State printing contract. Notwithstanding the Populist bidder for the contract was underbid by $800, the contract was given him, despite a law saying the lowest bidder should have the work. A somewhat similar printing job characterized the recent session of the Populistic South Carolina Legislature. The average Populist politician is decidedly "not in it for his health," or for the good health of his State. He is after the "swag."—*Savannah News, Dem.*



Right Arm Paralyzed!

Saved from St. Vitus Dance.

"Our daughter, Blanche, now fifteen years of age, had been terribly afflicted with nervousness, and had lost the entire use of her right arm. We feared St. Vitus dance, and tried the best physicians, with no benefit. She has taken three bottles of Dr. Miles' Nervine and has gained 31 pounds. Her nervousness and symptoms of St. Vitus dance are entirely gone, she attends school regularly, and has recovered complete use of her arm, her appetite is splendid."

MRS. R. R. BULLOCK, Brighton, N. Y.

Dr. Miles' Nervine Cures.

Dr. Miles' Nervine is sold on a positive guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. All druggists sell it at $1, 6 bottles for $5, or it will be sent, prepaid, on receipt of price by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Pain has no show with Dr. Miles' Pain Pills Sold by all Druggists.

june 15 1y D&W fri su we change daily

FIRE AND ITS TERRORS.

Everybody Should Be Prepared—How a Scalded Child was Cured.

(From the Boston Herald.)

Every person who works around a fire can save themselves much suffering by keeping at hand a good remedy for scalds and burns. When such accidents happen the chances are that something is applied that had better been left off. A person will often apply cold water to a burn and suffer tenfold in consequence. Then there are many remedies recommended for burns and scalds that only give temporary relief; they do not prevent the inflammation, blistering and soreness that follow a burn, and which often prove so dangerous. No better remedy could possibly be recommended than Perry Davis' Pain-Killer. This good old specific, with its record of half a century, has no equal, and it is doubtful if it ever will have. True, when first applied it will bring the tears to your eyes for a moment, but after that the fire leaves, the pain stops, and the trouble is over.

A case that came under the notice of Mr. Charles Carroll, editor and publisher of the Rhode Island *Pendulum*, at East Greenwich, R. I., is well worth citing. He says: "I witnessed one application of Pain-Killer in our family which was accompanied with wonderful results. A little child was playing near the kitchen stove, on top of which was a kettle of boiling hot fat. The cook accidentally upset the kettle and the contents were poured down the low neck of the little one's dress. It was a time of emergency. Whatever was done had to be done quickly.

"Mother always believed in Pain-Killer, and without a moment's hesitation she poured a bottleful of it down the baby's neck. It was heroic treatment, to be sure, but it proved wise, for the child's life was saved, and what was most wonderful, there was not a scar left as a reminder of the terrible accident. Pain-Killer certainly kills pain."

jan 9 tf we fri sat

A MISCHIEVOUS CROW.

Not Afraid of a Gun and Liked Being Pelted by Boys.

Strangely enough, there was nothing of which this crow stood so much in fear as crows themselves. Often they would come perilously near and "caw" at him. Helter skelter he would fly to the house, and his relief was painfully manifested when he was safe inside the kitchen. Their wild life evidently had no charm for him. He was in terror of large snakes, too, but small ones he gobbled up as fast as he could. It was a most effectual way of preventing them from frightening him when they grew bigger.

No attention was given to his education, but at last we discovered that he could repeat a word or phrase of a conversation he had just heard. He could laugh like a human being and imitate the cackling of a hen. "Stop!" "Hello!" "Hold on!" were favorite expressions of his, and generally his use of them was intelligent. He liked to perch on top of the barn and shout out "Stop!" at the farmers that went by in their wagons. If they reined in their horses, thinking it was some person that had called them, the success of his little joke would cause Jim to burst into immoderate laughter.

He actually enjoyed being snowballed. He would stand upon an old tree stump and look saucily at the boys, as much as to say: "Come, now, here's a good shot! Why don't you hit me?" But Jim was always too quick for them. No boy ever could hit him. He would dodge like lightning, laughing hoarsely as the ball flew harmlessly past or broke in pieces on the other side of the stump. Then up he would hop again, with another challenge, ready for the next snowball.

He was not afraid of a gun. He would stand close by while one was being loaded, and it might be fired off a number of times without having any perceptible effect on him. But he was keenly alive to its danger, and the very moment the muzzle was pointed at him he lost no time in getting out of the way.

Jim was a very mischievous crow indeed. When Grace, the baby, was learning to walk, he would seize her slyly by the dress and cause her to fall. He would peck at the toes of the barefooted children that came for water and laugh heartily as he drove them dismayed from the yard. Sometimes he would steal unnoticed down into the cellar. The blows he could give with his beak had the force of a small hammer, so that it was a very easy matter for him to turn the spigot of a barrel. One was pretty apt to discover after such a visit that all the vinegar had run out on the floor.—Malcolm Douglas in St. Nicholas.

A SMART CAT.

How He Convinced Himself That It Was His Own Image.

The late Dr. Romanes, in his "Animal Intelligence," gives two stories of cats, which, on seeing their own reflection in a looking glass, convinced themselves that the reflection was an illusion. In the case of a very intelligent cat of mine, he went, I think, a step beyond this—namely, he satisfied himself that it was in some way his own image. Even if my deduction is wrong, the first part of his proceedings was so singularly like those in Dr. Romanes' accounts that it seems as though it were a uniform law of cat nature to act in this way, and so far it may not be altogether uninteresting.

I put the cat on a table in front of a small toilet mirror. After looking at his reflection for a short while he went behind the glass. Then he returned to his seat in front and again watched it attentively. After a few moments he rapidly dashed behind it. He again returned to his seat in front of the glass, and while retaining his seat and keeping his eyes fixed on the image he struck about behind the glass with his paw in different directions.

His next action was, I fancy, suggested by seeing the image apparently strike with its paw also. Keeping his seat and retaining his eye fixed on the image, he proceeded to (if I may use the word) posture in front of the glass. He raised his paws alternately, licked them, touched the glass, moved his head, etc. I have tried to simply describe the facts and as far as possible avoid drawing conclusions.—Science Gossip.

Doctor Galapius.

Set up on the corner of a house, at the juncture of two streets at the old north end of Boston, is a bust of Æsculapius. For many, many years it has been the visible sign that there is a drug store below.

Some time ago two visitors to the city went prowling about this ancient and historic ground once so aristocratic and now so squalid, and they came upon the time worn bust, for the presence of which they were not prepared. Still it seemed to them noteworthy, and they went into a shop to ask about it.

The clerk was most obliging and courteous.

"Oh, that?" he said. "That's old Dr. Galapius. I don't rightly know who he was, but I've an idea he used to practice down here!"—Youth's Companion.

The Real Cause.

Tommy—What was you bawlin about last night?

Willy—W'y, when paw and me got home from fishin, maw didn't have supper ready, and I whimpered about it, and paw licked me.

"And he licked you jis' fer whimperin?"

"Naw. Because supper wasn't ready."—Cincinnati Tribune.

Grammatical Discussion.

Young Arduppe—Is it right to say "deem" or "consider," Miss Arress?

Miss Arress—Oh, both are allowable. For instance, I deem you a nice young man, but I cannot consider you at all.—Indianapolis Journal.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Salisbury *Truth*: Rev. William Lambeth died at his home in this place last Saturday evening at about the age of 74 years.

— Newbern *Journal*: Mr. Harry Baker Brock died Saturday, March 9th, about 1 o'clock, at the residence of his father, Mr. X. M. Brock, after about three months illness of rapid consumption combined recently with pneumonia.

— Hickory *Press and Carolinian*: The brute Hoke Secreast is on trial at Marion this week for the murder of his wife near Hickory some years ago. This brute has already cost the people nearly $20,000 and it is about time to stop his career. He has subpœnaed witnesses from nearly everywhere Some lawyers can do some very funny things some times.

— Newton *Enterprise*: On Thursday night of last week Elam Josey and some negro men attempted to break out of jail. They had succeeded in some way in getting possession of a barlow knife and with it had succeeded in sawing one of the bars of their cell in half. Mr. Setzer, the jailer, heard the noise and on going up to investigate caught the men at their work.

— Hendersonville *Times*: Monday afternoon the first shovel-full of dirt was lifted on the Hendersonville and Brevard Railroad, a force of men then beginning work at the tracks of the A. & S. on East Aspon street. Grading has also commenced at the gap in the mountain and at several other places on the line, with large forces of men and teams. The trestle work is also being constructed over the swamps north of town. A force of eighty men came in from the South on the Tuesday evening's train, to work on the new road, and others are expected soon. It looks very much as if we were going to have a new road, and that, too, before very long.

TWINKLINGS

— A man may be as honest as the day is long, and still do a great deal of mischief during the night.—*Texas Siftings*

— After a long spell of wearing rubbers, leaving them off is a enjoyable as a joke whispered to you at prayer time in church.—*Boston Transcript*

— Mamma—Why didn't you ask God in your prayer to make your brother well?

Robbie—'Cause then I'd have to go on wearing his old clothes made over —*Chicago Inter Ocean.*

— I visited the zoological gardens when I was in Washington," began the returned native and the other native immediately interrupted him with "Say, what was they talkin' about—silver er the Highwyan question?"—*Indianapolis Journal.*

— Not the Same Thing—"Did I understand you to say that your sister was a lady?"

"Yes, that's what I said."

"Well, er, did she marry a lord?"

"No. she is a saleslady in a West Side dry goods store."—*Texas Siftings.*

SAM BROWN'S FIRST KILLING.

A Nevada Desperado Whose Career of Crime Was Started by a Bully.

"At my first meeting with Sam Brown, the famous desperado, he did me an honor that few men would care to receive," said Wash Parker, an old time Nevadan. "He invited himself to be my traveling companion on a two days' wagon journey. I was starting out one morning with a wagon and pair of horses from a little mining settlement known then as Goldcrop. As I came opposite the hotel a large man standing on the veranda hailed me and asked if I was going to Virginia City. I answered yes, and he said:

"'I reckon I'll go along with you.

"'I'm Sam Brown,' he added. 'Maybe you don't have much confidence in me since hearing my name, but I reckon we'll travel along together all right.'

"Well, there wasn't anything to be said but 'All right; jump aboard,' and Sam Brown, with a carpetbag in his hand and his pistols bulging under his coat, came out to the wagon and took his seat beside me. He proved a civil enough companion, and we got through to Virginia City all right, with nobody killed on the way. He had taken along a bottle of prepared cocktails, and I had a box of cigars, so that the time passed rather sociably as we made our journey together.

"We went into camp that night at Sandy Springs, about half-way to Virginia City, and in the course of the evening he told me something of his life and adventures. One thing in particular that I remember was the way he came to start out on his career of killing. I don't recall whether it was in Texas or Missouri that this first affair happened, but it was when he was a hulking young fellow, green and chicken hearted, to use his own words in telling it. There was a certain gambler in a town where he was staying who used to bully and abuse him when they came together. Everywhere and whenever the gambler saw him in a saloon he would kick him about and drive him out of the place. One day a man unfriendly to this gambler said to Sam:

"'Why do you stand all this abuse from that gambler? Take this pistol and the next time he crowds you kill him.'

"Sam took the advice and the pistol, and the next time the gambler went for him, instead of sneaking away and looking sorry, he shot his tormentor dead. After he had thus got his hand in killing men came easy to Sam, and he made a long score before his own time came.

"Though, as I said, we made our journey together all right, I knew it would take too little to set things to going all wrong for me thoroughly to enjoy Sam Brown's society. I wasn't sorry to set him down at the Primaventura saloon in Virginia City, where we took a drink together, shook hands and went our different ways."—New York Sun.

Not "Advanced."

One—I presume you are one of the "advanced" women.

Tother—Well, no, really, I can't say that I am. You see, I'm married and have four children.—Detroit Free Press.

Cases of 40 years' standing where operations have failed to have been cured by Japanese Pile Cure. J. H. HARDIN, J. H. BUNTING. †

For Over Fifty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. †

Four Big Successes.

Having the needed merit to more than make good all the advertising claimed for them, the following four remedies have reached a phenomenal sale. Dr King's New Discovery, for Consumption Coughs and Colds, each bottle guaranteed—Electric Bitters, the great remedy for Liver, Stomach and Kidneys Bucklen's Arnica Salve, the best in the world, and Dr. King's New Life Pills, which are a perfect pill. All these remedies are guaranteed to do just what is claimed for them and the dealer whose name is attached herewith will be glad to tell you more of them. Sold at ROBERT R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store. †

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FALSE DIALECT.

Our Negro Stories Are Declared to Be All Wrong.

The flood of negro talk that has discolored our recent literature is not a dialect. It consists chiefly of the vulgarism, the mispronunciation and misuse of words that come of a lack of education and polite association. Hardly any of it is even provincialism, and still less is the survival of old forms and usages. Nor is it due in any appreciable degree to locality. In fact, it arises from condition almost wholly and is merely the lingo of our lowest classes, with small distinction on account of race and color.

It is kitchen talk, as distinguished from that of the parlor, and, although it may occasionally offer us a word or phrase having some philological or historical interest, it does not approach the dignity of a dialect. The bad grammar of illiterate ignorance, without rule or art, it even lacks the consistency in error with which some of our writers seek to invest it, for it recognizes no precedent and follows no analogy.

And yet the real lingo is not half so bad as it is represented in print, where it is sought to set it before us phonetically. It is obvious that the ordinary speech of any of our white communities would look very much like a jargon if subjected to the same phonetic process. In our common conversation very few of us are purists, and a precision is generally regarded as affected and pretentious.—William C. Elam in Lippincott's.

Warmed by Their Dollars.

A trick of Canadian girls to keep the hands warm in severe weather is worth noting. They heat a number of silver dollars and slip them into a netted purse, carrying the latter in their muffs. The coins, treated in this way, retain the heat for several hours and can be utilized thrust inside the dress to protect the chest, or put about the throat, or applied almost anywhere about the body where the cold is most felt.—New York Times.

Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ The following quotations represent Wholesale Prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

The quotations are always given as accurately as possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

BAGGING—			
2-℔ Jute		@	6
Standard	7¼	@	7
WESTERN SMOKED—			
Hams ⅌ ℔	13½	@	14
Sides ⅌ ℔	8½	@	10
Shoulders ⅌ ℔		@	8¼
DRY SALTED—			
Sides ⅌ ℔	6½	@	7
Shoulders ⅌ ℔	6½	@	
BARRELS—Spirits Turpentine—			
Second-hand, each	1 00	@	1 15
New New York, each	1 35	@	1 40
New City, each		@	1 40
BEESWAX ⅌ ℔	....	@	30
BRICKS—			
Wilmington, ⅌ M	6 50	@	7 00
Northern	9 00	@	14 00
BUTTER—			
North Carolina, ⅌ ℔	15	@	25
Northern	23	@	28
CORN MEAL—			
Per bushel, in sacks		@	55
Virginia Meal	55	@	57½
COTTON TIES—⅌ bundle		@	70
CANDLES—⅌ ℔—			
Sperm	18	@	25
Adamantine	9	@	10
CHEESE—⅌ ℔—			
Northern Factory	10	@	11
Dairy, Cream	11	@	12
State	....	@	10
COFFEE—⅌ ℔—	27	@	28
Laguyra	20	@	23
Rio	15	@	19
DOMESTICS—			
Sheeting, 4-4, ⅌ yard	6		6¼
Yarns, ⅌ bunch	18	@	20
EGGS—⅌ dozen	13½	@	14
FISH—			
Mackerel, No. 1, ⅌ barrel	22 00	@	30 00
Mackerel, No. 1, ⅌ half-barrel	11 00	@	15 00
Mackerel, No. 2, ⅌ barrel	16 00	@	18 00
Mackerel, No. 2, ⅌ half-barrel	8 00	@	9 00
Mackerel, No. 3, ⅌ barrel	13 00	@	14 00
Mullets, ⅌ barrel	3 25	@	3 50
Mullets, ⅌ pork barrel		@	6 00
N. C. Roe Herring, ⅌ keg	3 50	@	4 00
Dry Cod, ⅌ ℔	5	@	10
FLOUR—⅌ barrel—			
Western, low grade	2 50	@	3 50
" Extra	2 75	@	4 25
" Straight	3 25	@	
Second Patent	3 50	@	
First Patent	4 25	@	4 50
City Mills—Super		@	2 50
" " Family	3 25	@	
GLUE—⅌ ℔—	7½	@	10
GRAIN—⅌ bushel—			
Corn, from store, bags—White	55	@	55
Corn, cargo, in bulk—White	55	@	55
Corn, cargo, in bags—White	55	@	55
Corn, mixed, from store		@	60
Oats, from store		@	45
Oats, Rust Proof		@	55
Cow Peas		@	60
HIDES, ⅌ ℔—			
Green	....	@	4
Dry	..	@	8½
HAY, ⅌ 100 ℔s—			
Eastern	....	@	1 00
Western		@	90
North River		@	90
HOOP IRON, ⅌ ℔	2	@	2¼
LARD, ⅌ ℔—			
Northern	6½	@	9
North Carolina	6½	@	9
LIME, ⅌ barrel	....		1 25
LUMBER (city sawed) ⅌ M feet—			
Ship Stuff, resawed	18 00	@	20 00
Rough-Edge Plank	15 00	@	16 00
West India cargoes, according to quality	13 00	@	18 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned	18 00	@	22 00
Scantling and Board, common	14 00	@	15 00
MOLASSES, ⅌ gallon—			
New Crop Cuba, in hhds	..	@	26
" " " in bbls	....	@	26
Porto Rico, in hhds	25	@	27½
" " in bbls		@	27
Sugar-House, in hhds	....	@	14
" " in bbls	....	@	16
Syrup, in bbls	25	@	45
NAILS, ⅌ keg, Cut, 60d basis		@	1 15
OILS, ⅌ gallon—			
Kerosene	10	@	14
Lard	....	@	68
Linseed	75	@	80
Rosin	15	@	18
Tar	....	@	20
Deck and Spar	....	@	25
POULTRY—			
Chickens, Live, grown	12½	@	22½
" Spring	10	@	20
Turkeys	60	@	1 00
PEANUTS, ⅌ bushel 28 ℔s	35	@	50
POTATOES, ⅌ bushel—			
Sweet	30	@	45
Irish, ⅌ barrel	2 50	@	3 00
PORK, ⅌ barrel—			
City Mess		@	13 50
Rump		@	13 00
Prime		@	13 00
RICE—Carolina, ⅌ ℔	4	@	5
Rough—⅌ bushel (Upland)	60	@	70
" " (Lowland)	1 00	@	1 15½
RAGS, ⅌ ℔—Country	....	@	1¼
Cith		@	1
ROPE, ⅌ ℔	10	@	22
SALT, ⅌ sack—Alum		@	75
Liverpool	....	@	65
Lisbon	....	@	...
American		@	65
n 125-⅌ Sacsk	45	@	50
SHINGLES, 7-inch, ⅌ M	5 00	@	7 00
Common	2 00	@	2 50
Cypress Saps	4 50	@	5 00
Cypress Hearts	...	@	7 50
SUGAR, ⅌ ℔—Standard Granu'd		@	4½
Standard A		@	4½
White Ex C		@	4⅜
ExtraC, Golden		@	4
C, Yellow		@	3⅞
SOAP, ⅌ ℔—Northern	3¼	@	
STAVES, ⅌ M—W O. Barrel	8 00	@	14
R O Hogshead	...	@	10 00
TIMBER, ⅌ M feet—Shipping	12 00	@	13 00
Mill, Prime	8 00	@	9 50
Mill, Fair	6 50	@	7 50
Common Mill	4 00	@	5 00
Inferior to Ordinary	3 00	@	4 00
TALLOW, ⅌ ℔	5	@	
WHISKEY, ⅌ gallon—Northern	1 00	@	2
North Carolina	1 00	@	2
WOOL, ⅌ ℔—Washed	14	@	
Clear of burs	10	@	
Burry		@	

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, March 12.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Firm at 33½ cents per gallon.

ROSIN—Market firm at $1 15 per bbl. for Strained, and $1 20 for Good Strained.

TAR.—Market firm at $1 00 per bbl. of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market firm at $1 10 for Hard, $1 80 for Yellow Dip and $1 70 for Virgin.

COTTON.—Steady.

Ordinary	3⅞	cts ⅌ ℔
Good Ordinary	6¼	" "
Low Middling	4 13-16	" "
Middling	5¼	" "
Good Middling	5 9-16	" "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton	91	bales
Spirits Turpentine	71	casks
Rosin	678	bbls
Tar	345	bbls
Crude Turpentine	22	bb's

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, March 12—Evening—Money on call has been firm at 2 per cent., last loan at 2 per cent., and closing offered at 2 cent. Prime mercantile paper 4½@5 per cent. Sterling exchange firm, with actual business in bankers' bills at 487¾@488 for sixty days and 469@469¼ for demand. Commercial bills 486¾@487¼. Government bonds steady; United States coupon fours 112; United States twos 95. State bonds dull; North Carolina fours 99; North Carolina sixes 125 Railroad bonds dull.

Silver at the Stock Exchange to-day was 61¼ asked for three ounces.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK, March 12—Evening. Cotton steady; middling gulf 6¼c; middling uplands 6c.

Futures closed steady, with sales of 209,600 bales; March 5.86c; April 5 86; May 5.90; June 5.90c; July 5.93c; August 5 96; September 6.00; October 6.05c; November 6 10c; December 6.15c.

Net receipts 365 bales; gross receipts 13,885 bales; exports to Great Britain 7,183 bales; exports to France —— bales; exports to the Continent 193 bales; forwarded 2,166 bales; sales —— bales, sales to spinners — bales. stock (actual) 192,-331 bales.

Total to-day—Net receipts 24.275 bales; exports to Great Britain 1,383 bales; exports to France 1,950 bales; exports to the Continent 2,233 bales; stock 931,718 bales.

Total so far this week—Net receipts 69.017 bales; exports to Great Britain 28,929 bales; to France 11,857 bales; to the Continent 15,097 bales; to the Channel — bales.

Total since September 1—Net receipts 6,981,738 bales; exports to Great Britain 2,733,633 bales; exports to France 662,647 bales; exports to the Continent 1,884,058 bales.

Flour firm, with a moderate demand; winter wheat, low grades $1 90@$2 30; fair to fancy grades $2 35@2 75; patents $2 60@3 00; Minnesota clear $2 25@2 60, patents $3 25@4 25; low extras $1 90@2 30; Southern flour quiet and firm, common to fair extra $1 90@2 75, good choice do. $2 80@3 25. Wheat dull and decidedly higher with options; No. 2 red in store and at elevator 61½c; afloat 63c; options were active and irregular, advancing 1¼@1⅞c, declining ⅜@½c, advancing 1@1¼c, fell ¼@⅝c and closed firm at 1⅝@1⅞c over yesterday; No. 2 red March 61¼c; May and June 62c; July and August 62½c; September 62⅞c; December 64⅞c. Corn dull and stronger; No. 2 at elevator 51¾@51⅞c; afloat 53@53¼c; ungraded mixed 51¼@52c; steamer mixed 51@52¼c; options more active and advanced ⅜@¾c, declined ⅜c and closed firm at ⅜@½c over yesterday; May 51⅞c. July 50⅞c; September 51⅛c. Oats dull and firmer; options firmer and quiet; March and May 33⅞c; No. 2 white March 36⅞; spot—No. 2, 33⅞c; No. 2 white 37c; mixed Western 34@35c. Hay steady —shipping 50@55c; good to choice 70@75 Wool firm and demand fair; domestic fleece 15@19c; pulled 12@33c. Texas 9@12. Beef dull; family $9 75@12 00; extra mess $7 50@8 25; beef hams firm at $17 50; tierced beef quiet and firm; city extra India mess $13 00@15 00. Cut meats in fair demand and firmer; pickled bellies 6c; pickled shoulders 4½@4¾c; pickled hams 7¾@8½c; middles steady; short clear $5 90. Lard quiet and easier Western steam $6 92½; city $6 50@6 62½; March $6 95, nominal; May $7 05, nominal; refined easy; Continent $7 75; South America ——; compound $5 37½@5 62½. Butter in moderate demand; fancy about steady; State dairy 9@18c; State creamery old 10@16c; Western dairy 8@12½; do. creamery new 11@19c, old 9@15; Elgins 19c. Cotton seed oil quiet; crude 22c; yellow prime 26c; do. choice 26½c. Petroleum —market nominal; Washington barrels, New York price $7 00; do in bulk ——; refined in New York $6 85; Philadelphia $6 80; do. in bulk $4 30@4 35. Rice fairly active and firm; domestic, fair to extra 4½@6c; Japan 4¼@4¾c. Molasses—foreign nominal; New Orleans, open kettle, good to choice 28@38, firm and demand fair. Peanuts quiet. Coffee —options steady and 5@10 points up; March $15 15; May $14 75@14 80, July $14 85; September $14 75@14 80, October $14 75; spot Rio more active and steady; No.7, $16 62½. Sugar—raw firm and fairly active; fair refining 2 11-16c; refined quiet and firm; off A 3⅝@3⅞c; standard A 3 15-16@4¼c; cut-loaf and crushed 4 9-16@4⅞c; granulated 3 15-16@4¼c. Freights to Liverpool dull and dominal, cotton, per steamer 7-64d; grain per steamer 2d.

CHICAGO, February 12—Cash quotations: Flour had an improved local demand but light export sales; market firm and prices 5@15c higher. Wheat—No.2 spring 56⅝@60⅝; No 2 red 54⅞@55⅛c. Corn—No. 2, 45@45⅛c. Oats—No. 2, 29⅛@29½c. Mess pork, per bbl. $11 37½@11 50. Lard, per 100 lbs, $6 60@6 62½. Short ribs, loose—per 100 lbs, $5 60@5 65. Dry salted shoulders, boxed—per 100 lbs, $4 62½@4 75 Short clear sides, boxed—per 100 lbs, $5 65. Whiskey $1 28½.

The leading futures ranged as follows —opening, highest lowest and closing: Wheat—No. 2 March 54¼, 55⅛, 54⅛, 54⅞c; May 56⅜@56¼, 57¼, 56¼, 56⅞; July 57¼@57⅝, 55¼@55⅜ 57¼, 57⅞. Corn—No. 2 March 45⅛@46, 46, 45, 45⅛c: May 46⅜@47⅛, 47⅛, 46⅛, 46⅝c; July 46⅝@47⅛, 47⅛, 46⅛, 46⅞c. Oats —No 2 May 29⅛, 29⅞, 29⅜, 29⅝c; June 29⅛, 29⅝, 29⅛, 29⅞; July 28⅛ 28⅛@28⅞, 27⅞@28, 28. Mess pork per bbl. May $11 60, 11 67½, 11 45, 11 50. Lard, per 100 lbs May $6 82½, 6 82½, 6 72½, 6 72½; July $6 95, 6 95, 6 85. 6 67½. Short ribs, per 100 lbs—May $5 82½, 5 82½, 5 72½, 5 72½; July $5 90, 5 95, 5 85, 5 85.

BALTIMORE, March 12.—Flour firmer; Western super fine $1 90@2 10; do extra $2 20@2 25; do family $2 60@2 75; winter wheat patent $2 95@3 25; spring do $3 50@3 75; spring wheat, straight $3 25@3 40. Wheat strong; No 2 red spot and March 61⅛@61⅞c; May 62¼@62⅝c; steamer No. 2 red 58⅛@58⅜c; Southern wheat, by sample 60@63c; do on grade 59@62c Corn firmer; mixed spot March 48¼@48½c; May 50c bid; steamer mixed 48¼@48⅜c; Southern white corn 49¼@50c; do yellow 50c Oats firm; No. 2 white Western 36½@37c; No. 2 mixed, do 34@34½c

COTTON MARKETS

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

March 12—Galveston, quiet at 5 7-16c —net receipts 3,208 bales, Norfolk, firm at 5⅝c—net receipts 3,837 bales; Baltimore, nominal at 5⅞c—net receipts —— bales; Boston, quiet at 5 15-16c—net receipts 2,680 bales; Wilmington, firm at 5¼—net receipts 91 bales; Philadelphia, firm at 6¼—net receipts 658 bales; Savannah, steady at 5 7-16c—net receipts 2,841 bales; New Orleans, firm at 5 7-16c —net receipts 10,956 bales; Mobile, firm at 5¼c—net receipts 877 bales; Memphis, steady at 5¼c—net receipts 681 bales; Augusta, firm at 5½c—net receipts 310 bales; Charleston, firm at 5¼c—net receipts 310 bales; Cincinnati, steady at 5¼ —net receipts 998 bales; Louisville, quiet at 5⅝; St. Louis, firm at 5 5-16c—net receipts 400 bales; Houston, quiet at 5⅜c —net receipts 5,118 bales.

You Don't Have to Swear Off,

Says the St. Louis *Journal of Agriculture* in an editorial about No-To-Bac, the famous tobacco habit cure. "We know of many cases cured by No-To-Bac, one, a prominent St. Louis architect, smoked and chewed for twenty years; two boxes cured him so that even the smell of tobacco makes him sick." No-To-Bac sold and guaranteed by R. R. BELLAMY & Co. No cure no pay. Book free. Sterling Remedy Co., New York or Chicago. †

MARINE.

Port Almanac—March 13.

Sun Rises	6.14 A M
Sun Sets	6.06 P M
Day's Length	11 h 54 m
High Water at Southport	9.18 A M
High Water at Wilmington	11 00 A M

ARRIVED.

Steamship Fanita, Chichester, New York, H G Smallbones.

Stmr A P Hurt, Robeson, Fayetteville, Jas Madden.

Steamer Lisbon, Moore, Point Caswell, master.

CLEARED.

Stmr A P Hurt, Robeson, Fayetteville, Jas Madden.

Steamer Lisbon, Moore, Point Caswell, master.

Nor barque Theodor, Gustafsen, Manchester, Eng, J T Riley & Co, cargo by S P Shotter Co

Brig R T Green, Moore, Port-au-Prince, Hayti, Geo Harriss, Son & Co; cargo by S & W H Northrop.

EXPORTS.

FOREIGN.

MANCHESTER—Nor barque Theodor —2,650 bbls rosin.

PORT-AU PRINCE—Brig R T Green—166,952 feet lumber 5,000 brick.

MARINE DIRECTORY

List of Vessels in the Port of Wilmington, N. C., March 12, 1895.

BARQUES.

Louis (Ger), 590 tons, Wegener, Paterson, Downing & Co.

Fritz (Ger), 412 tons, Bradhering, E Peschau & Co.

Wodan (Ger), 525 tons, Arnds, E Peschau & Co.

Ceres (Ger), — tons, Bulow, E Peschau & Co.

Esmeralda (Rus), 378 tons, Karlsson, ——

Biskop Brun (Nor), 583 tons, Neilsen, Heide & Co.

Georges Valentine (Br), 767 tons, Bernard, Heide & Co.

Marion S Harris (Am), 332 tons, Gardener, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Henry Norwell, 507 tons, Cushman, Navassa Guano Co.

SCHOONERS.

Rillie S Derby, 398 tons, Naylor, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Roger Moore, 318 tons, Miller, J T Riley & Co.

A LADY'S TOILET

Is not complete without an ideal

COMPLEXION POWDER.

POZZONI'S

Combines every element of beauty and purity. It is beautifying, soothing, healing, healthful, and harmless, and when rightly used is invisible. A most delicate and desirable protection to the face in this climate.

Insist upon having the genuine.

IT IS FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

feb 4 1y

Commissioner's Sale.

BY Virtue and in pursuance of a decree of the Superior Court of New Hanover County, made in an action therein pending wherein Junius Davis Receiver of the Bank of New Hanover, is plaintiff, and Peter Mohr and his wife Johanna Mohr and others are defendants, the undersigned, Commissioner, will sell by public auction for cash on Tuesday, the 2nd day of April, 1895, at 12 o'clock M., at the Court House door in the city of Wilmington, the following lot or parcel of land situate in the said city of Wilmington, and bounded and described as follows, to-wit, Beginning in the southern line of Market street at a point thirty-three feet westwardly from its intersection with the western line of Thirteenth street, and running thence westwardly along Market street thirty three feet, thence southwardly parallel with Thirteenth street one hundred and fifty feet to the northern line of Meadow street, thence eastwardly with said line thirty-three feet, and thence northwardly parallel with Thirteenth street one hundred and fifty feet to the beginning, being a part of Lots 1, 2, 3 and 4 in block 163 according to the official plan of said city of Wilmington

JNO. D. TAYLOR, Commissioner.

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Commissioner's Sale.

BY Virtue and in pursuance of a decree of the Superior Court of New Hanover County made in an action therein pending wherein Junius Davis, Receiver of the Bank of New Hanover, is plaintiff, and John Haar, Jr., and others are defendants, the undersigned Commissioner will sell by public auction, for cash, on Tuesday, 2nd of April, 1895 at 12 o'clock M., at the Court House door, in the City of Wilmington, the following lot or parcel of land situate in the said City of Wilmington, and bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning in the western line of Front street, at its intersection with the southern line of Henderson's alley, and running thence along the western line of Front street twenty-five feet to the northern line of a lot owned (or formerly owned) by H. Brunhild and brother, thence along the said line westwardly eighty-nine feet six inches, thence with and in a line parallel with the said line of Front street to the southern line of Henderson's alley, thence with the said southern line east to the beginning on Front street.

JOHN D. TAYLOR, Commissioner

mar 5 12 19 26 April 2

Coal by Steamer.

Now Landing by Clyde S. S. Croatan.

300 Tons

Choice Egg & Stove Coal.

It being impossible for sailing vessels to move by reason of the ice blockade North, I have had to freight Coal by steamer at much extra cost, although the price will remain unchanged in Wilmington.

I am now receiving several car loads of Tennessee Coal direct from the mines. J. A. SPRINGER

feb 22 tf

Plant the Best.

Houlton Mains Early Rose Seed Potatoes. Order soon, as the quantity is limited.

Daily arrivals of Flour, Sugar, Coffee, Cakes, Crackers, Candies, &c. Write for samples and prices.

HALL & PEARSALL,

Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants, Nutt and Mulberry sts

mch 12 tf D&W

Children Cry FOR PITCHER'S Castoria

Castoria promotes Digestion, and overcomes Flatulency, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, and Feverishness. Thus the child is rendered healthy and its sleep **natural. Castoria** contains no Morphine or other narcotic property.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 82 Portland Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"I use Castoria in my practice, and find it specially adapted to affections of children." ALEX. ROBERTSON, M. D., 1057 2d Ave., New York.

THE CENTAUR CO., 77 Murray St., N. Y.

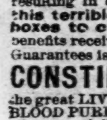
What is Castoria

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by millions of Mothers. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.

Do not be imposed upon, but insist upon having Castoria, and see that the fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on the wrapper. We shall protect ourselves and the public at all hazards.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 Murray St., N. Y.



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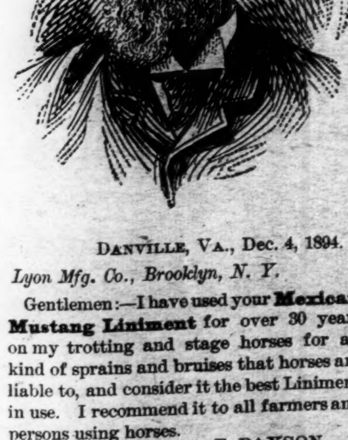

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The Morning Star.

THE AWFUL BLIZZARD

AN UNMERCIFUL NORSE GOD THAT RULES THE PLAINS.

No Person Can Understand What Terrible Things They Are Until He Has Seen One—With All Man's Care, They Are Still His Unconquered Enemies.

The blizzard, as the plain man's vernacular designates the prairie snowstorm, is utterly incomprehensible to one who has not experienced it. Generated in the great storm breeding regions of barren British America and swept on arctic blasts along the vast level reaches that stretch eastward from the Rocky mountains, with no forest to break its force, it becomes a demon of the air, second only to the cyclone or tornado in destructiveness. The moisture is ground as between millstones, hurled with bulletlike energy over hundreds of miles of level plain, and finally, transformed into yeasty sleet by the softening effects of lower latitudes, falls in bleak showers on the ranges of Texas and No Man's Land.

Lack of cheap building material and the brevity of the winter season on the prairies contribute to make the settler's cabin a poor refuge. When the blizzard comes, every resource of fuel is husbanded, and it is faced with a grim determination to see it through.

But not all are prepared even so well as the settler. Occasionally a belated emigrant, en route either to a chosen claim on the frontier or toward the pleasantly remembered east, where he hopes to find old friends and helpers, is caught by the blast. He may have a tiny stove inside the canvas topped prairie schooner, but its heat can do little against the power of the storm. Sheltered by the low bluff of some ravine or water course he may weather the dragging hours of suffering, but the chances are that team and driver will be found a ghastly monument to the storm king's strength.

The farmer who has hurried 10 or 15 miles to the nearest village to secure supplies for the impending visitation is often overtaken before reaching his waiting family and perishes on the road, for no matter how well he knows the path when the blizzard rages his way is as that of the mariner without a compass.

At the prairie schoolhouses, where the settlers' children are gathered from a territory covering many miles in every direction, the blizzard brings terror to the pupils as well as to their parents. Rescue is impossible until the lull comes, and awful possibilities lurk in the bosom of the storm. A Dakota schoolmistress failed to dismiss her scholars in time for them to reach home and found herself and them prisoners from a blizzard's approach. A night and a day at least were before her, during which her little charges must be protected. Deliberately she apportioned the food remaining in the dinner pails, divided the larger boys into squads to keep the fire burning steadily, and when darkness came put the younger pupils to sleep on the benches. Then through the bitter night she sang, declaimed, told stories, invented games and kept the frightened children amused and cheered as best she could. The following day passed much the same, but still no abatement of the storm nor any rescue. The second night was dreary indeed. The children cried themselves to sleep, hungry and cold. With her own hands the teacher broke up desks and blackboard to feed the voracious stove. With morning came a shout at the door as the settlers shoveled away the snow, and then the plucky girl to whom the children owed their lives showed her womanliness — and fainted.

The loss among stock on the plains by each blizzard is appalling. There is less exposure of herds and flocks now than in earlier times, yet every season causes the destruction of thousands of head of cattle and sheep on the ranges and in the unshelterd corrals. Several years ago, during the height of the Texas cattle trade, a blizzard in western Kansas early in December destroyed more than half of 300,000 cattle that were being herded on the open prairie. At one railway station, after the storm, 35,000 hides were shipped, at another 20,000. One ranchman found but 225 head alive out of 7,500 that had been grazing before the catastrophe. Several hundred ponies and a score of herders also perished.

The blizzard is a permanent feature of the prairie winter. Nothing but a decided climatic revolution can secure to the great transmississippi religon immunity from its death bearing presence. Better preparations are yearly being made to withstand its fury and to protect more generously the dumb animals who suffer equally with their masters. The signal service is rendering aid in warning communities reached by telegraph of the storm's approach, while the settlers, taught by bitter experience, take with each season better precautions and provide more intelligently for their time of need, which is sure to come.

But, with all man's care and defense, the blizzard remains unconquered. It is cruel, relentless and unmerciful as some Norse god, from whose kingdom it comes. It is one of the west's possessions which is wholly and irredeemably detestable. In its forefront is apprehension; at its height, terror; in its wake, desolation and suffering, sometimes death.—Detroit Free Press.

Cutting a Hailstorm In India.

During a severe hailstorm in the Himalayas our native gardener brought out a hatchet and placed it, edge upward, in the garden, to "cut the storm," as he said. Catlin, in his "North American Indians," describes a ceremony of the Mandan Indians, in which hatchets and edged tools are sacrificed to the "spirit of the waters" to avert a recurrence of the great deluge, of which the tribe has the tradition.—Notes and Queries.

Mischievous Mme. Malibran.

No prima donna was ever more delightfully capricious, more full of mischief than the famous Mme. Malibran. At the rehearsals of "Romeo and Juliet" she could never make up her mind where she was to "die" at night. It was important for Romeo to know, but all he could get was "not sure," "don't know," "can't tell," or "it will be just as it happens, according to my humor; sometimes in one place, sometimes in another." On one occasion she chose to "die" close to the footlights, her companion, of course, being compelled to "die" beside her, and thus, when the curtain fell, a couple of footmen had to carry the pair off, one at a time, to the intense amusement of the audience.

John Templeton, the fine old Scottish tenor, was probably never so miserable as when he was cast to sing with Malibran. Very often she was displeased with his performance, and one evening she whispered to him, "You are not acting properly; make love to me better," to which, so it is said, Templeton innocently replied, "Don't you know I am a married man?" Evidently the lady did not think there was anything serious in the circumstance, for not long afterward, when in "Somnambula" she was on her knees to Templeton as Elvino, she succeeded in making the tenor scream with suppressed laughter when he should have been singing by tickling him vigorously under the arms.—Cornhill Magazine.

THE MODERN OYSTER STEW.

The Middle Aged Man Contrasts It With the Stew of Before the War.

"When I was a boy, before the war," said a middle aged man, "the price of an oyster stew in a good ordinary restaurant was 12½ cents. The price has gradually gone up until now, in a good restaurant, an ordinary stew costs 25 cents. In the old restaurant there was a cloth upon the table, but this cloth, unless you happened to find it when it had just been put on, was apt to be frescoed with coffee stains. There were catchup and vinegar and so on, some of them perhaps in bottles in a caster. Perhaps the waiter gave you a pickle or two. The light was not very bright. The waiter brought the stew in an oyster plate, and as the hot broth washed about a little in the plate as he carried it and set it down you were afraid it might burn his thumb. But the oysters were good. Let me pause to remark that the oyster is something to be grateful for.

"Today the table, without a cloth perhaps, is cherry or mahogany, finely polished. For a cloth there is spread before you a napkin of ample dimensions and bright and fresh. The pickle is chopped up celery and very good. You get two kinds of crackers, and plenty of them, and a generous portion of French bread. The butter comes in a sightly little cone. The table furniture is all good—dishes, glass, everything. The spread before you is agreeable to the eye, and the whole scene is brilliantly lighted with the modern incandescent lamps. The stew comes in an oval dish that rests upon a plate. I don't like to eat out of such a dish so well as I do out of a plate, but you know at least there is no danger burning the waiter's thumb. The oysters are good; the whole arrangement is away beyond the stew of before the war. It costs more, but are we not better able to pay for it? For general get up and get and dash and style and comfort the old stew couldn't begin to compare with it. The modern oyster stew is one of many things that we do an everlasting sight better than we did."—New York Sun.

THREE THRILLING TALES.

The Liars' Club Awarded Prizes to These Short Stories.

After his narrow escape Zeb Vaughan of Pasadena fell on his knees and thanked heaven for a miraculous deliverance from certain death. So would any one else who had been grasped in the iron clutch of a 1,400 pound grizzly while ten miles from a gun or a cabin. Zeb never lost his presence of mind and began tickling the bear's ear with a feather he had picked up absentmindedly, and the bear began laughing so hard that he could neither close his arms to squeeze nor his mouth to bite. Zeb continued tickling until the bear laughed so hard that he burst a blood vessel and fell down, dying.

A couple of Montana turkeys recently killed had taken into their aristocratic craws to assist in deglutition 13 valuable sapphires, several ounces of gold and just enough silver for change. It is now fashionable among Montana poultry to have jeweled interiors, and it is estimated that the emulous fowls of the new state have within 11 months of 1894 scratched up and swallowed $11,637,514.65 worth of gems and precious metals.

A girl in Kalamazoo who was not satisfied with squeezing a 26 inch waist into an 18 inch corset of the ordinary construction, devised one of rope yarn ribbed with clothesline. Thus arrayed she took a bath, when the wetted and contracting fiber brought the measurement down to 9½ inches. In delight she gasped: "Oh, haven't I got—a just lovely figure now? And it's—so loose—and comfortable."—New York Advertiser.

Potatoes as Penholders.

"It is surprising," says a commercial traveler, "how general the use of potatoes as penholders is becoming in hotels. I have seen them in use in great hostelries of the east, whose owners wouldn't hesitate for a moment to spend $10 for a desk ornament to hold pens used by the guests in registering. The mixture of starch, glucose and water in the potato seems well adapted to take up the impurities of ink and to keep the pen point clear and bright, while the alkaloid of the potato, known as solanine, doubtless has something to do with it in the same line. These elements readily take up the tannate of iron, which is the body substance of ink. Chemically speaking, starch is the first base of a potato, and sugar or glucose is its second base. Thus is the humble potato finding another way in which to serve the uses of mankind."—New York Tribune.

A Mean Trick.

"My husband played such a mean trick on me," said one woman to another on the street car the other day.

"How?" asked the friend sympathetically.

"Why, I found he was smoking 50 cents' worth of cigars a day, and I got him to agree to give me as much pin money a week as smoking cost him. He stuck to it one week."

"And then what?"

"He bought a clay pipe and a pound of 10 cent tobacco and cut my pin money down to 2 cents a week."—Exchange.

Explained.

Two friends, a weaver and a tailor, became in time enemies, so much so that the tailor spoke much evil of the weaver behind his back, though the weaver always spoke well of the tailor. Upon a lady asking the weaver why he always spoke so well of the tailor, who spoke so ill of him, he replied, "Madam, we are both liars."—"Humor of Spain."

No Cash.

"Why so glum?" asked his friend. "Aren't you doing a roaring business?"

"Yes, I am," admitted the basso, "but it is all on notes."—Cincinnati Tribune.

Pretty Good Guess.

The New Orleans Picayune says that a teacher, in explaining to her pupils the difference bteween civilized and uncivilized races, insisted upon three things as requisite for civilization—food, clothing and shelter.

The next day she brought the subject up again by way of review.

"What are the three things necessary to a civilized man?" she asked.

Several of the children remembered food and clothing, but the third requisite seemed to have escaped their recollection entirely. Finally, after the question had been repeated two or three times, one little fellow lifted his hand and said:

"A wife."

Whether the teacher sent him to the head of the class we are not informed.

Women Win In South Australia.

Word has come from the president of the W. C. T. U., Mrs. Nichols of Prospect, that in Adelaide, South Australia, adult suffrage has been carried, giving the women a right to vote on the same terms as men and with no barrier to a seat in parliament. The bill now only awaits the queen's consent.

Mrs. Nichols says, "It is a grand victory for a hard and well fought battle of seven years."

Teapots were the invention of either the Indians or the Chinese and are of uncertain antiquity. They came to Europe with tea in 1610.

WHAT IS POETRY?

It Is Music In the Cathedral of the Human Heart.

Poetry is music in the cathedral of the heart. Deep in the human breast there towers a noble structure. It stands apart from the beaten paths of the mind in a silent, hidden valley. The ordinary thoughts and passions hurry past the portal and know it not. They have not learned the "open sesame." Ego himself, ruler of the kingdom of the intellect, does not know the sacred spot. It is the mission of his life to find it, and having once found it he cannot remember the route by which he journeyed. He cannot return to it at will. Fate guards the way and rarely grants an entrance, yet every man at some time of his life happens upon it, and the fortunate reach it often. Though they are blindfolded by the way, their eager feet learn to tread the labyrinth. They are the poets of mankind, whose fancy gives sight to their feet.

At some unexpected moment a fair guide points the way, the doors swing open, and man enters the cathedral of his heart. Sometimes it is a strain of music of searching, thrilling sweetness that points the way. Sometimes it is a royal sunset. Sometimes it is a rapt and self forgetting prayer. Sometimes it is the hand of love, but oftenest it is gaunt sorrow. It is a stately temple. Its dome is as broad as the heavens, toward which the many fingered spires point. Its windows make of each sunbeam a rainbow. Its aisles are silent. Its priest is peace. With hushed heart and reverential step man enters and is at rest. All that is material of him he leaves behind. Quiet and beauty possess his soul, and he floats in an inspiring dream. He listens, and now for the first time falls on his intent ear an occasional note in the harmony of the universe.

Half lost in distance, he hears the chorus of the morning stars, the birds, the waterfall, the trees. He feels a beauty and a purpose in the universe the mind cannot conceive. He feels above, about, within him a majestic kingdom to which his soul is kin. Almost he grasps the secret of creation. For one swift instant exaltation draws aside the dark, impenetrable curtain that has led skeptic man. "There is the end." He sees beyond a marvel too great for his still human mind. It passes, but it leaves with him awe, peace, hope. He feels that somewhere there is a celestial key that makes of the puzzle of life a kingdom where all is harmony, perfection, satisfaction. The great organ of his soul, tuned into speech by the master hand of beauty, bursts into melody.

And this is poetry.—Exchange.

A MORMON PUZZLE.

The System of Naming Streets In Salt Lake City Is Confusing.

In Salt Lake City they name streets as nowhere else on earth. For general confusion to a newcomer no other system equals it. In the long run it has its advantages, for it not only guides you to any street with pomp and ceremony, but it sharpens your hearing and encourages mental concentration. The street system of Salt Lake originates at Temple square, wherein stand the tabernacle, the general assembly hall and the temple which was 36 years in building. A wall 10 or 12 feet high incloses the square. The streets passing it were named East Temple, South Temple, West Temple and North Temple respectively.

East Temple street is the principal business thoroughfare of the city, and its name has been changed to Main street. The first street south of and parallel to South Temple street is named First South street. East of Main street it is East First South street; west of Main street it is West First South street. The numbering of the houses begins at Main street and runs each way, every house number having an E or a W appended, as 320E. Proceeding south each street that crosses Main is numbered in rotation, Second South, Third South, and so on, all being further divided into East and West. The same plan is followed north, east and west of the temple, and at a certain crossing the streets running north and south are divided for numbering, and each wing is given its prefix of North or South. When you start out to find a number on East Fifth South street, the same number on South Fifth East won't do at all, and if you are trying to find your way from a remote place on North Twelfth West street to an indefinite number on East Sixth South, between South Eighth East and South Ninth East, you would do well to start before dark and keep perfectly sober. Boxing the compass is child's play by comparison.—Kansas City Star.

Ethics of Horse Trading.

Chief Justice Peters in making a charge in a case in court removed a certain weight of responsibility from the shoulders of the horse jockey. He said that in driving a bargain it is allowable to use a certain amount of "trader's talk," in which the buyer is to believe at his own risk. "The law cannot hold a man responsible for everything he may say in driving a trade," said Judge Peters; "it cannot. It expects the buyer to use ordinary precautions, and if he gets cheated by believing all the chaffering indulged in by the seller he must necessarily suffer. The law steps in only in case of fraud, defined according to legal statutes."—Lewiston Journal.

TENNYSON'S FLOWERS.

The Poet Makes Many References to Beautiful Blossoms In His Works.

Tennyson speaks of "a skin as clear and white as privet when it flowers," and truly the privet, with its prim leaves and small, white flowers, looks like a very Puritan for neatness and simplicity. References to the flowers of our gardens, of course, abound, and many will occur at once to the Tennyson reader. The rose and the lily play more than a commonplace part in "Maud," where indeed all the flowers are interested spectators of the drama. Passages such as

A walk of roses ran from door to door,
A walk of lilies crossed it to the bower,

from the "Idylls," might have been written by many others, and bell flowers, though we may be grateful to Tennyson for preserving the old fashioned name "Canterbury bells," are easily paralleled from many poets. Perhaps the beautiful line, "Love, like an Alpine harebell, hung with tears," deserves an especial mention. He has written a poem to the snowdrop, which is styled "February Fair Maid," and it forms a fitting part of his picture of "St. Agnes' Eve," which, as W. E. Henley has pointed out, is so dazzlingly pure in its whiteness and a contrast to Keats' brilliantly colored poem on the same subject.

Of the early spring, with its violets, primroses and crocuses, our poet is never tired and has avowed his especial love for April, being an Elizabethan in this, as in many other things, so that it is surprising to find comparatively little mention of the daffodil. It is hardly to be found anywhere, except in "Maud" and the "Sonnet to the Nineteenth Century," "Here in this roaming moon of daffodil and crocus." Perchance Tennyson felt that it had been so fully celebrated elsewhere as to become hackneyed in spite of all its beauty.—Good Words.

"The Feast of Fools" was a name given by the monks to the Christian holiday which took the place of the Saturnalia.

PREPARING A SWEDISH DELICACY.

"Yon Yonson" Heege Describes the Process In "Little Scandinavia."

"In 'Little Scandinavia,' which includes two or three of the counties in northern Wisconsin, where the Swedes, Norwegians and Danes have settled in great numbers," says Gus Heege, the impersonator of Yon Yonson and the originator of Swedish dialect comedy on the stage, "butchering week each fall is one of the busiest and merriest times of the whole year. The entire family—mother, father and children—have a hand in the work, and they are frequently assisted by the nearest neighbors, who sometimes come three or four miles across the hills.

"Butchering with the Scandinavians means the saving and utilization of every part of the beef or hog of the smallest value. Even the blood is preserved, and it appears later in the winter, when the thermometer is down below zero and supplies are short, in the form of blood pudding or blood cake, both of which are very nourishing as well as toothsome dishes. The preparation of these compounds is entirely the work of the women and the smaller children. As soon as the men are ready to begin the work of killing, mother comes out with her hands full of pans and pails, and the boys and girls follow with little wisps of brooms or twigs bound up in neat bundles. The blood of the animal is caught in the pans, and the children are soon at work stirring it with the twigs in order to keep the fibrin from collecting in clots. Many a little arm grows weary before the mother says the blood has been sufficiently stirred, and the pans are borne into the house.

"Here a quantity of ryemeal is added, and the stirring is resumed until the mass is thoroughly mixed and of the consistency of dough. Salt, pepper and sage are sprinkled over the combination, and it is set aside to freeze. In cooking it the cake is sliced up and fried on a hot griddle with ham or pork. In taste it resembles sausage, but the flavor is much finer. Sometimes pieces of scrapmeat are mixed in with the blood, and the combination is then called blood sausage. When enough meal has been added, the pudding can be dried until it becomes as hard as stone, and in that form it will keep in good condition for an almost unlimited time.

"Blood cake and blood sausage may be bought at almost any Swedish meat market, and its consumption has increased to such an extent that some of the packing houses make it as a staple article."—New York Times.

PERILS OF A MESMERIC EYE.

They Drove a Respectable, Clean Shaved Lawyer Into Whiskers.

A well known lawyer who has always taken considerable pride in the classic mold of his clean shaven face appeared in the county court rooms recently with a well developed growth of very unbecoming beard. Every friend that he met wanted to know why he didn't get shaved, and finally he corralled half a dozen of them in a corner and told them the reason.

He had never learned the art of shaving himself and had always patronized one barber. Not long ago the barber dropped into the habit of telling him that he (the lawyer) had a mesmeric eye. The lawyer didn't mind much what his barber thought of his eye so long as he shaved him satisfactorily. But having discovered that the lawyer's eye was mesmeric the barber went a step further and once in awhile, after making a slip with the razor, would explain that it was because he was mesmerized, so that he did not know what he was about. Matters went on this way for a week or so, the barber insisting that he was mesmerized every time the lawyer looked squarely at him, and the lawyer took it for granted that the mesmerism business was a dodge to excuse the occasional cuts from the razor.

A different aspect was put to the case, however, the last time the barber shaved his lawyer customer. Leaning over him after he had finished, he asked if the lawyer thought a man would be excusable for cutting the throat of one who mesmerized him. The lawyer said he certainly would not be excusable and got out of the chair as quickly as possible. He learned afterward that the barber had developed into a perfect crank on the subject of mesmerism, and nothing will persuade him that he did not have a very narrow escape. He will probably go to another barber some time, but at present his nerves are so shaken by the occurrence that he prefers to wear an unbecoming beard to sitting down in any barber chair.—Chicago Tribune.

Pembina, the Dakota city, is said to have an Indian name meaning red berry.

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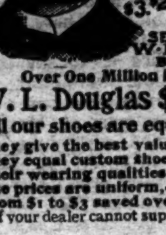

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SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MARCH 3, 1895.

DEPARTURE FROM WILMINGTON—NORTHBOUND.

DAILY 9.20 A M — No. 48—Passenger—Due Magnolia 10.55 a m, Warsaw 11.10 a m, Goldsboro 12.05 a m, Wilson 1.00 p m, Rocky Mount 3.33 p m, Tarboro 3.48 p m, Weldon 3.43 p m, Petersburg 5.43 p m, Richmond 6.45 p m, Norfolk 6.05 p m, Washington 11.10 p m, Baltimore 12.48 a m, Philadelphia 3.45 a m, New York 6.53 a m, Boston 3.00 p m.

DAILY 7.00 P M — No. 40—Passenger—Due Magnolia 8.31 p m, Warsaw 8.45 p m, Goldsboro 9.10 p m, Wilson 10.27 p m, Tarboro 6.58 a m, Rocky Mount 12.07 p m, Weldon 12.55 a m, Norfolk 10.25 a m, Petersburg 2.30 a m, Richmond 3.40 a m, Washington 7.00 a m, Baltimore 8.20 a m, Philadelphia 10.46 a m, New York 1.23 p m, Boston 8.30 p m.

SOUTHBOUND:

DAILY 3.30 P M — No. 55—Passenger—Due Lake Waccamaw 4.48 p m, Chadbourn 5.15 p m, Marion 6.21 p m, Florence 7.00 p m, Atkin 8.09 p m, Sumter 8.36 p m, Columbia 10.00 p m, Denmark 6.18 a m, Augusta 8.00 a m, Macon 11.00 a m, Atlanta 12.15 p m, Charleston 11.13 p m, Savannah 1.19 a m, Jacksonville 7.00 a m, St. Augustine 12.00 noon, Tampa 5.20 p m.

ARRIVALS AT WILMINGTON—FROM THE NORTH.

DAILY 5.30 P M — No. 47—Passenger—Leave Boston 1.00 p m, New York 9.00 p m, Philadelphia 12.08 a m, Baltimore 2.50 a m, Washington 4.30 a m, Richmond 9.05 a m, Petersburg 9.50 a m, Norfolk 8.40 a m, Weldon 11.53 a m, Tarboro 12.20 p m, Rocky Mount 1.05 p m, Wilson 2.08 p m, Goldsboro 2.55 p m, Warsaw 3.49 p m, Magnolia 4.03 a m.

DAILY 10.00 a m — No. 41—Passenger—Leave Boston 11.00 p m, New York 9.00 a m, Philadelphia 11.38 a m, Baltimore 2 13 p m, Washington 3.30 p m, Richmond 7.11 p m, Petersburg 7.65 p m, †Norfolk 2.10 p m, Weldon 9.27 p m, †Tarboro 5.50 p m, Rocky Mount 10.20 p m, arrive Wilson 11.08 p m, leave Wilson 6.35 a m, Goldsboro 7.20 a m, Warsaw 8.16 a m, Magnolia 8.29 a m.

FROM THE SOUTH.

DAILY 11 50 A m — No. 56—Passenger—Leave Tampa 9.30 a m, Sanford 1.50 a m, Jacksonville p m, Savannah 12.00 night, Charleston m, Columbia 5 20 a m, Atlanta 7 15 a m, Macon 9.00 a m, Augusta 2.10 p M, Denmark 4.37 p m, Sumter 6.43 a m, Atkins 7.04 a m, Florence 8.25 a m, Marion 9.06 a m, Chadbourn 10.10 a m, Lake Waccamaw 10.39 a m.

†Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 3.48 p m, Halifax 4.00 p m, arrive Scotland Neck 4.55 p m, Greenville 6.37 p m, Kinston 7 35 p m. Returning, leaves Kinston 7 20 a m, Greenville 8.22 a m Arriving Halifax at 11 00 a m, Weldon 11.20 a m, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7.00 a. m., arrive Parmele 8.40 a. m., Tarboro 9 50; returning leaves Tarboro 4 50 p m; Parmele 6.10 p. m arrives Washington 7.35 p. m. Daily except Sunday. Connects at Parmele with trains on Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, at 5.00 p m, Sunday 3.00 p m; arrive Plymouth 9 00 p m, 5 20 p m. Returning, leave Plymouth daily except Sunday 6.00 a m, Sunday 9 30 a m; Arrive Tarboro 10 25 a m and 11 45 a m.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 6 05 a m; arrive Smithfield N. C., 7.30 a m. Returning, leaves Smithfield, N. C.; 8 00 a m; arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 9 30 a m.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4.30 p m, arrives Nashville 5.05 p m, Spring Hope 5.30 p m. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8 a m, Nashville 8 35 a m; arrive Rocky Mount 9 05 a m, daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leave Warsaw for Clinton Daily except Sunday at 4.10 p m; returning leave Clinton at 7.20 a m, connecting at Warsaw with main line trains.

Trains on South and North Carolina Railroad leave Atkins at 9.40 a m and 6.30 p m, arrive Lucknow 11.10 a m and 8 p. m; returning leave Lucknow 6.45 a m and 4 20 p m; arrive Atkins 8 15 a m and 5.50 p m.

Florence Railroad leave Pee Dee 8 40 a m, arrive Latta 9.01 a m, Dunbar 7.50 p m, Dillon 9.17 a m. Leave Dillon 6.15 p m, Dunbar 6.30 a m, Latta 6.31 p m, arrive Pee Dee 6.51 pm, daily except Sunday.

Wilmington and Conway Railroad, leave Hub at 8.15 a m, Chadbourn 9.00 a m, arrive Conway at 1.45 p m, leave Conway 2 30 p m, Chadbourn 5.35 p m, arrive Hub 6.20 p m, Daily except Sunday.

Cheraw and Darlington Railroad leave Florence 8.15 a m, 9.00 a m, 9.03 p m, arrive Darlington 8.55 a m, 9.35 a m, 9.15 p m, Hartsville 10.15 p m, Cheraw, S. C., 11.13 a m, Wadesboro 1.10 p m, leave Wadesboro 2.10 p m, Cheraw 3.45 p m, Hartsville 4.30 a m, Darlington 6.05 p m, 4.30 p m, 5.25 a m, arrive Florence 6.45 p m, 5 p m, 6 a m. Daily except Sunday.

Central of South Carolina Railroad leave Sumter 5.50 p m, Manning 5.21 p m, arrive Lane 7 p m, leave Lanes 8 38 a m, Manning 9.15 a m. arrive Sumter 9.44 a m. Daily.

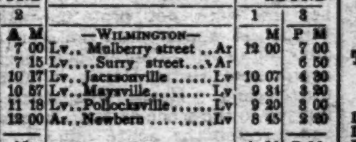
Georgetown and Western Railroad leave Lanes 9.30 a m, 7 10 p m, arrive Georgetown 12 m, 8.30 p m, leave Georgetown 7 a m, 3 p m, arrive Lanes 8.25 a m, 5.25 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Wilson and Fayetteville Branch leave Wilson 2.08 p m, 11.03 p m, arrive Selma 2.53 p m, Smithfield 3.08 p m, Dunn 3.44 p m, Fayetteville 4 30 p m, 12.53 a m, Rowland 6.00 p m, leave Rowland 9 35 a m, Fayetteville 10.55 a m, 9.35 p m, Dunn 11.44 a m, Smithfield 12.25 a m, Selma 12.32 a m, arrive Wilson 1.20 p m, 11 25 p m.

Trains on Charleston, Sumter and Northern Railroad leave Pregnall's 8.30 a m, Summerton 9.48 a m, Sumter 10.35 a m, Darlington 11.55 a m, Bennettsville 12.43 p m, arrive Hamlet 1.30 p m. Returning leave Hamlet 2.10 p m, Bennettsville 3.00 p m, Darlington 3.52 p m, Sumter 5.11 p m, Summerton 5 58 p m, arrive Pregnall's 7.21 p m.

H. M. EMERSON,
Ass't Gen'l Passenger Agent.
J. R. KENLY, Gen'l Manager.
T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager. mar 3 tf

W., N. & N. Railway.



In Effect Sunday, Jan. 27, 1895.
DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

NORTH BOUND 4	NORTH BOUND 2	STATIONS.	SOUTH BOUND 1	SOUTH BOUND 3
P M	A M		M	P M
3 30	7 00	Lv.. Mulberry street ..Ar	12 00	7 00
	7 15	Lv... Surry street... Ar		6 50
4 22	10 17	Lv... Jacksonville ...Lv	10 07	4 30
4 54	10 57	Lv... Maysville... Lv	9 34	3 30
5 08	11 18	Lv... Pollocksville... Lv	9 20	3 00
5 45	12 00	Ar... Newbern ... Lv	8 45	2 20
P M	M		A M	P M

Trains 1 and 4 make close connection with trains on A. & N. C. R. R. for Morehead City and Beaufort.

Steamers on New River leave Jacksonville at 7.30 a m; returning leave Marine's 12 m, arriving at Jacksonville 3.00 p m, connecting with trains 4 and 3.

H. A. WHITING,
General Manager.
J. W. MARTENIS,
Traffic Manager jan 29 tf

Seasonable Goods.

In store, and arriving daily, a choice selection of seasonable goods. We have on hand

RAISINS of every variety, from 8c to 25c per pound.
CITRON, from 15c to 25c per lb.
CURRENTS, all prices, all grades.
NUTS, all prices, all grades.

We would like to call special attention to our assortment of the above goods.

CHEESE—Switzer, Roquefort, Neufchetel, Framage de Bric, Edam, Pineapple, English Dairy and American Cream. All fresh and of finest quality.

Plum Pudding and Mince Meat. Cakes and Crakers. A beautiful variety of all kinds, too great an assortment to specify. Will have to be seen to be appreciated.

The above are only a few of our specialties. Our assortment is complete and we invite all to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

With four wagons we can deliver promptly.

THE JOHN L. BOATWRIGHT CO.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Telephone No. 14. dec 9 tf

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.

JOHN GILL, Receiver.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE

IN EFFECT FEB. 17, 1895.

SOUTH BOUND DAILY No. 1.	MAIN LINE	NORTH BOUND DAILY No. 2.
7 55 p m	Ar... Wilmington ...Lve	7 25 a m
4 42 "	Lv... Fayetteville ...Ar	10 33 "
4 33 "	Ar... Fayetteville... Lv	10 55 "
4 28 "	Ar Fayetteville Junc Lv	10 58 "
3 17 "	Lv.... Sanford .... Ar	12 18 "
1 32 "	Lv.... Climax.... Lv	2 20 p m
1 04 "	Lv.... Greensboro.... Ar	2 50 "
12 58 "	Ar.... Greensboro.... Lv	3 00 "
12 13 "	Lv.... Stokesdale.... Ar	3 55 "
11 45 a m	Lv... Walnut Cove... Ar	4 25 "
11 35 "	Ar... Walnut Cove... Lv	4 33 "
11 06 "	Lv.... Rural Hall... Lv	5 01 "
9 45 "	Lv.... Mt Airy.... Ar	6 25 "

SOUTH BOUND DAILY No. 3.	Bennettsville Division.	NORTH BOUND DAILY No. 4.
7 55 p m	Ar... Bennettsville... Lv	7 00 a m.
6 21 "	Lv.... Maxton.... Lv	8 07 "
5 40 "	Lv... Red Springs.... Lv	8 46 "
4 59 "	Lv.... Hope Mills.... Lv	9 41 "
4 38 "	Lv.... Fayetteville.. Ar	10 05

SOUTH BOUND Daily except Sunday. No. 15. MIXED.	Factory and Madison Branches	NORTH BOUND Daily except Sunday. No. 16. MIXED.
5 40 p m	Ar.... Ramseur .Lv	6 50 a m.
4 00 "	Lv ... Climax ... Lv	8 35 "
3 05 "	Lv ... Greensboro. .. Ar	9 30 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16. MIXED. daily ex su
Leave Greensboro	9 35 a m
Leave Stokesdale	10 55 "
Arrive Madison	11 15 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15. MIXED. daily ex su
Leave Madison	12 25 p m
Leave Stokesdale	1 27 "
Arrive Greensboro	2 38 "

NORTH-BOUND CONNECTIONS.

Trains Nos. 2 and 4 make close connection at Fayetteville Junction with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points North and East. Train No. 2 connects at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, North and South-bound, and at Greensboro with the Richmond & Danville Railroad, North and South-bound, and at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Winston-Salem. Train No 16 connects at Madison with Norfolk & Western Railroad for Roanoke and all points North and West.

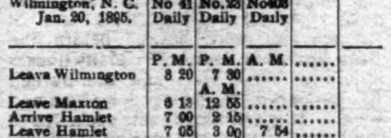
SOUTH-BOUND CONNECTIONS.

Train No. 1 makes close connection at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Roanoke and all points North and West; and at Greensboro with the Richmond & Danville Railroad, North and South bound, and at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line for all Points North and South, and at Fayetteville Junction with Atlantic Coast Line for Charleston, Jacksonville, and all Florida points. Train No 3 connects at Maxton with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points South.

W. E. KYLE,
Gen'l Passenger Agent.
J. W. FRY,
Gen'l Manager.
feb 17 tf

SEABOARD AIR LINE.

Carolina Central R. R.



CONDENSED SCHEDULE

WESTBOUND TRAINS

Wilmington, N. C. Jan. 20, 1895.	No 41 Daily	No. 23 Daily	No 403 Daily	
	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	......
Leave Wilmington	3 20	7 30	......	......
		A. M.		
Leave Maxton	6 12	12 55	......	......
Arrive Hamlet	7 00	2 15	......	......
Leave Hamlet	7 05	3 00	7 54	......
Leave Wadesboro	7 55	4 20	8 36	......
Arrive Monroe	8 55	5 50	9 22	......
Leave Monroe	9 20	6 30	9 37	......
Arrive Charlotte	10 10	7 45	10 25	......
Leave Charlotte			10 25	......
Leave Lincolnton			11 47	......
			P. M.	......
Leave Shelby			12 4	......
Arr Rutherfordton			2 10	......

EASTBOUND TRAINS.

	No. 38 Daily	No. 26 Daily	No 402 Daily
	A. M.	P M	P. M.
Lve Rutherfordton	......	......	4 25
Leave Shelby	......	......	5 58
Leave Lincolnton	......	......	6 55
Arrive Charlotte	......	......	8 20
Leave Charlotte	5 50	8 50	8 20
Arrive Monroe	6 30	10 45	9 0
Leave Monroe	6 50	11 05	9 15
Leave Wadesboro	7 48	12 25	9 54
		A. M.	
Arrive Hamlet	8 40	1 40	10 34
Leave Hamlet	8 45	2 15	
Leave Maxton	9 28	3 21	
	P. M.		
Arrive Wilmington	12 30	7 50	

Schedule Between Wilmington and Raleigh.

Leave Wilmington	3.20 p m	7.30 p m
Arrive Raleigh	1.30 a m	11.05 a m
Leave Raleigh	5.13 a m	3.43 p m
Arrive Wilmington	12 30 p m	7.50 a m

Schedule between Wilmington and Atlanta.

Leave Wilmington	3.20 p m	7.30 p m
Arrive Atlanta	5 20 a m	4 00 p m
Leave Atlanta	9.15 p m	1.00 p m
Arrive Wilmington	12.30 p m	7.50 a m

Sleepers on 25 and 26 between Wilmington and Charlotte.

Close connection at Athens by No. 25 for Macon, and close connection at Atlanta by Nos. 25 and 41 for Mobile, New Orleans, Nashville and all Southern, Western and Northwestern points.

Close connection by 25 and 41 for Augusta.

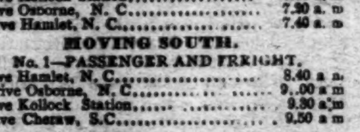
Nos. 403 and 402, "Atlanta Special," fast vestibule, daily for all points North, South and West.

Connections made at Lincolnton for Western N. C. points.

Junction Points—At Maxton with C F & Y V; at Wadesboro with Cheraw & Salisbury R R; at Hamlet with R & A, C S & N, and Palmetto Railway, at Monroe with G C & N; at Charlotte with R & D system; at Lincolnton with C & L Narrowgage, and at Shelby and Rutherfordton with the Three C's.

For information as to rates, schedules, &c, apply to THOS. D. MEARES, Agent S A L, Wilmington, N C.
V. E. McBEE, Supt, Trans.
E. ST. JOHN, Vice-President.
JNO. H. WINDER, Gen'l Mrg.
T. J. ANDERSON, Gen'l Pass. Agt. jan 20 tf

PALMETTO RAILROAD CO.



To Take Effect on Sept. 23, 1894.

MOVING NORTH.
No. 2—PASSENGER AND FREIGHT.

Leave Cheraw, S. C.	6.30 a m
Leave Kollock Station	6.50 a. m
Leave Osborne, N. C.	7.20 a. m
Arrive Hamlet, N. C.	7.40 a. m

MOVING SOUTH.
No. 1—PASSENGER AND FREIGHT.

Leave Hamlet, N. C.	8.40 a. m
Arrive Osborne, N. C.	9.00 a m
Leave Kollock Station	9.30 a m
Arrive Cheraw, S.C.	9.50 a m

Close connection made at Hamlet with trains North South, East and West.
sep 25 tf MONCURE, Supt.

CHOICE Seed Potatoes.

HOULTON
EARLY ROSE.

Red Rust Proof Oats.

COFFEE, SUGAR, FLOUR,
Meat, Salt,
MOLASSES, &c., &c.
WORTH & WORTH.
jan 17 tf

Cotton Mills

A SPECIALTY. THEIR ORGANIZATION, Equipment and Construction arranged. Plans, specifications and Superintendence furnished for all kinds of Textile Mills. Mill sites and powers examined and reported upon. ARTHUR F. GRAY, Mill Architect and Engineer, Exchange Building, 53 State St., Boston, Mass.
jan 24 1m

The Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

W[illegible] MORNING MAR. 13, 1895

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND.

Report That He Is Suffering from a Sprained Knee Untrue.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CAPE HENRY, VA., March 12.—The report that President Cleveland is suffering from a sprained knee is false. It has probably sprung from some telegraphic or typographical error. Mr. Cleveland has been unusually well during his entire cruise in these waters. The Violet is still at anchor in Pamlico sound, near Cape Hatteras. The weather was so threatening last night it had been decided to leave this morning if there was not good prospects of its clearing up; but though still cloudy, there were signs of fair weather, and at an early hour this morning Mr. Cleveland was off to the blinds. The weather is now clear and very pleasant.

Mr. Cleveland finished his duck hunt at Cape Hatteras this evening and is now homeward bound. The Violet left the Cape Channel about 5 o'clock and headed for Roanoke marshes. If it is a good day to-morrow Mr. Cleveland will probably hunt for a few hours in the vicinity of Currituck Light, though ducks have been unusually scarce there this season. After leaving Currituck Sound the steamer will pass through the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal into Elizabeth river. Thence to Washington will be made without stop.

A CIVIL SUIT

To Test the Validity of South Carolina's Registration Laws.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHARLESTON, March 12.—A civil suit for $2,500 damages has been entered at Washington by Douglas & O'Bear, attorneys for Daniel Wiley, colored, against D. L. Sinkler, *et al.*, managers of Precinct No. 2, Ward No. 6, in this city, in the last Federal election. The summons and complaint were sent from Washington to the clerk of the United States Court with directions that they be served at once, which was done last night. In the last election Wiley attempted twice to vote without having registered and was not allowed to do so by the managers. He was at the time accompanied by ex-Congressman Murray. This is to be the first move in the attack on the validity of the registration law.

FIRE IN BROOKLYN.

A Four-Story Block and Other Buildings Burned—Loss $225,000.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

BROOKLYN, March 12.—The Tivoli Hall building, a four-story block at the corner of First and Fifth avenue, was burned this afternoon, causing a loss of $100,000. The flames extended to the two brown-stone flats Nos. 308 and 310 Fifth avenue, which is on the opposite side of the street. They were damaged to the extent of $50,000. The elevated railroad structure in front of Tivoli Hall caught fire and about forty feet of wooden ties were burned before the flames were extinguished. Many houses adjoining Tivoli Hall and the burned flat houses were damaged by heat and water. It is estimated that, exclusive of the loss of Tivoli, the damage will aggregate close to $125,000, making a total loss of $225,000.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

May Wheat, Corn and Oats Closed Higher—Pork Products Firm.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHICAGO, March 12—May wheat opened from 56⅞@56⅝c, sold between 56⅛ and 57⅛c, closing at 56⅝c—2⅛c higher than yesterday's closing. Cash wheat was strong at an advance of 1@1⅛c per bushel.

Corn—May corn opened from 47⅛@47c, sold between 46⅛ and 47⅛c, closing at 46⅝c.

Oats—May closed ⅛@⅜c higher than yesterday. Cash oats were ⅛@⅛c per bushel higher.

Provisions—Product, except for a brief period succeeding the opening, did not partake of the good feeling that permeated the grain markets. It was evident that Armour was selling, notwithstanding an interview of his published in the morning papers advocating bullish principles. The hog market was weaker, which was another reason for the lack of strength in provisions. The close was 2⅛c higher than yesterday for May pork, 5@7⅛c lower for May lard, and 5 cents lower for May ribs. Domestic markets were firm and higher and Liverpool reported advance of meats.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, March 12.—Spirits turpentine quiet and firm at 36@36½c. Rosin quiet and firm; strained common to good $1 55@1 60.

CHARLESTON, March 12—Spirits turpentine firm at 33c; receipts 19 casks. Rosin firm; good strained $1 15; receipts 265 barrels.

SAVANNAH, March 12—Spirits turpentine firm at 34c for regulars, with sales of 17 casks; receipts 114 casks. Rosin quiet, firm; sales 500 barrels receipts 348 barrels. Closing quotations are—A, B and C $1 00, D $1 15, E $1 35, F $1 55, G $1 75, H $1 95, I $2 10, K $2 20, M $2 75, N $3 10, window glass $3 80, water white $3 55.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

By Cable to the Morning Star

LIVERPOOL, March 12—12.30—Cotton, demand fair at full prices: American middling 3⅛d; sales 12,000 bales, of which 10,300 were American; speculation and exports 1,000 bales. Receipts 9,000 bales, of which 5,900 were American. Futures opened steady and demand fair: American middling (l. m. c.) April and May 3 4-64@3 5-64d; May and June 3 5-64@3 6-64d, June and July 3 7-64d; July and August 3 8-64@3 9-64d; August and September 3 9-64@3 10-64d; October and November 3 12-64d; November and December 3 12-64d; November and December 3 14-64d. Futures steady.

4.30 P. M.—Cotton, American middling (l. m. c.) March 3 6-64@3 7-64d seller; March and April 3 6-64@3 7-64d, seller; April and May 3 7-64d, seller; May and June 3 8-64d, seller; June and July 3 9-64@3 10-64d, seller; July and August 3 10-64@3 11-64d, buyer; August and September 3 12-64d, seller; September and October 3 13-64d, buyer; October and November 3 14-64@3 15-64d, seller; November and December 3 15-64@3 16-64d, buyer; December and January 3 17-64d, seller. Futures closed firm.

There was a terrific gas explosion in the mines of the Black Diamond Company, at Coal Creek yesterday. Three men were injured. The entry caught fire from the explosion and has since been burning.

The Modern Way

Commends itself to the well-informed, to do pleasantly and effectually what was formerly done in the crudest manner and disagreeably as well. To cleanse the system and break up colds, headaches and fevers without unpleasant after effects, use the delightful liquid laxative remedy, Syrup of Figs.

A BLOODY RIOT.

STEVEDORE TROUBLES IN NEW ORLEANS.

Three Men Killed and a Number of Others Wounded—The Mob Armed With Pistols and Winchesters—Police Made No Arrests.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW ORLEANS, March 12.—Another bloody riot occurred this morning. The scene of the conflict was on the river front between St. Anne and Dumaine streets. Three men were killed almost outright, while a number were wounded. The killing was done by a mob of white men numbering about 200, who were armed with pistols and Winchester rifles. The negroes were about to start to work on board the steamer Engineer, lying at that point, when white men approached from all directions. All were armed and many took positions behind box cars and poured volley upon volley into the negroes. Those who were on the scene say that it reminded them of a battle field, so fast and furious were the firing. The negroes were given no quarter and were shot down like dogs. Not only were the darkies shot down, but several innocent persons suffered. Among those killed was Jules Clice Carabe, a shoemaker, who happened to be in the vicinity. James Bane, the purser of the Engineer, was standing on the levee near his ship when the attack was made and he received four wounds, three in the head and another in the arm. He was fired upon by several men who aimed over the heads of three policemen who were kneeling behind some freight just on the edge of the wharf. His wounds may prove fatal.

As near as can be stated the shooting occurred a few minutes after 7 o'clock this morning. There was a dense fog prevailing and this afforded the white men an excellent chance to do their bloody work. At the time there were only six policemen on the scene and there were no arrests effected, as the police were as badly frightened as the negroes. The attackers were composed of two parties. A large number of men appeared at the corner of Dumaine street and equally as large a mob came from the corner at St. Annie street. Corporal Devaney, who was in charge of the handful of policemen, ordered the mob to disperse, but no attention was paid to him and the mob began to grow larger every minute. Suddenly a shot was fired. This had a startling effect on the men. The first report was followed by five or six shots and then the firing became general. The smoke and the fog combined made the scene almost as dark as night. The negroes were on board the ship and had just raised the tarpaulins off hatch No. 2 when the attack was made. They were taken completely by surprise. They ran about like a lot of wild animals and their cries were pitiful. Many sought refuge aboard the ship while some ran down the wharf and made their escape. One negro, it is stated, jumped under the wharf. It is impossible to estimate the number of shots fired, but it is said that there were about two hundred. After the bloody work the men hurried off as fast as they had come. The attackers fired recklessly on all sides, not caring whom they shot. The white men came in a body, moving along the levee up town unmolested. After their departure a large number of police under command of Sergeant Day made their appearance on the scene and cleared the wharf of the large crowds which gathered.

It was known that many men had been wounded and several killed and a search was made for these persons by the police and others. Carrabe was found dead on the banquette in front of one of the show windows of Lion's clothing store, at the corner of St. Ann and Decatur streets. Blood was gushing from a terrible wound in his head and he was quite dead. No one seemed to know how or where he was shot. He had been running back to St. Ann street and just as he reached the banquette he staggered and fell headlong to the pavement and expired a few minutes later. Sergeant Hebron, who hurried up from his precinct to the scene, had the bodies of two negroes sent to the morgue in the patrol wagon. One of the negroes was found on the levee at the head of St. Louis street. The man was dead and lay in a pool of blood which came from a wound in his head. He was running from the scene of the shooting. The other body was found some distance away from the first. He had crawled under an elevated tank and there died. He was not discovered until some time later.

Purser Bane was not given half a chance for his life. He was on the wharf attending to business when the white men appeared and began firing. He was about to go aboard the vessel for safety, when he was fired on. Three policemen were immediately in front of Mr. Bane, and they knelt down and seemed terror-stricken. One man shoved the the barrel of a pistol in close proximity to Mr. Bane's head and fired. He pulled the trigger again twice and the pursuer fell bleeding. Another man shot Nr. Pane in the right-arm. Captain Wood, the engineer, had just gotten up when the shooting occurred. He hurriedly dressed himself and came on deck. Captain Woods saw most of the conflict. He says that there was firing from all sides, and the scene was like a battlefield. It was a wild scene, the like of which was never before witnessed.

After the shooting Captain Wood picked up Mr. Bane and called for a cab. Mr. Bane was sent to the hospital to have his wounds dressed. Captain Wood, while talking to a reporter, took occasion to score the police and Mayor Fitzpatrick. He said that it was an infernal outrage that the negroes were not protected. Mayor Fitzpatrick appeared on the scene soon after the riot and Capt. Wood paid his compliments to His Honor in unmeasured terms. Hayor Fitzpatrick had hurried to the scene as fast as possible and directed the police officers. Acting Superintendent Journee also arrived on the scene in due time. His Honor was very much disappointed when told there were no arrests made. He called the police together and told them in a firm tone that whenever they saw a man fire a shot to get that man at all hazards. Continuing, he said: "You men walk along the wharf and if you see any one whom you think took part in the shooting, arrest him."

The negroes fired upon were in the employ of Stevedore Geddes, of the Harrison Line of steamers. It is said that there was not a sufficient force of police on hand at that hour and the police had received orders to report at 7.30 a. m. There was only a handful of men on the scene at the time of the shooting. The wharf at this point is almost totally covered with freight and near by are a number of box cars. The majority of the attackers concealed themselves behind these obstructions.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador, this evening received a telegram from the British Consul at New Orleans, informing him of the shooting during the riot this morning of Purser Bane, of the British steamer Engineer. The Consul added that the city was in a terrible state of excitement and the men of the Engineer were fearful that they might be attacked.

The Governor has issued a proclamation calling out the militia to preserve order and they will be on the levee at 6 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Superintendent Kimball has asked for bids for the construction of a new life-saving station at Core Beach, N. C. This new station when completed will be managed by a keeper and crew.

INCOME TAX LAW.

DISCUSSION OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTION IN THE U. S. SUPREME COURT.

Large Attendance—Attorney General Olney's Argument in Behalf of the Government.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The announcement that Attorney Genera Olney, Hon. James C. Carter and Hon Joseph Choate, of New York, would address the Supreme Court upon the Income Tax Law, attracted an attendance upon the session of the Supreme Court of the United States that far exceeded the capacity of the accommodations of the chamber. Within the rail sat a number of attorneys and members of Congress, who have not previously attended upon the case. Among them were Senator Chandler, of New Hampshire, Senator Lindsay, of Kentucky, and ex-Solicitor General John Goode, of Virginia.

Before Attorney-General Olney, who was the first speaker, entered upon his argument Chief Justice Fuller notified him that he might proceed without regard to any limitation of time, as the period for argument had been extended by the Court.

The Attorney-General devoted his argument on the part of the United States to the Constitutional question which the several plaintiffs alleged to be involved in the cases presented. Many of the objections raised seemed to him to be simply perfunctory—taken *pro forma*, by way of precaution. These propositions were generalities and if there was anything in them it was because they comprehend others which were the only real subjects of profitable discussion.

The Attorney General continued: "If I am right in these observations the Constitutional contention of the plaintiff's simmers down to two points. One is that an income tax is a direct tax and must be imposed according to the rule of apportionment, and the other is based upon the alleged violation of the Constitution with regard to uniformity. I do not stop to discuss the question what the Constitutional rule of apportionment is. I do not think I ought to delay the Court for any considerable time when the question whether an income tax is direct or indirect; whether an income tax is what the Constitution describes as a 'direct' tax is a question as completely concluded by repeated adjudications as any question can be. It is not a direct tax within the meaning of the Constitution unless five concurring judgments of this Court have all been erroneous."

The Attorney-General denied that any land tax was attempted by the Statute—there was no lien on land for payment. The whole scope and tenor of the Statute showed the contemplated subject of taxation to be personal property and nothing else. Discussing the meaning of the word "uniform" as applied to the collection of imposts, excises, etc., he declared that the word had a territorial application and no other. "A Federal tax," he said, "which is not a poll tax nor a tax on land, must be the same in all parts of the country. It cannot be one thing in Maine and another thing in Florida. The law providing for such a tax must be like a bankruptcy law or a naturalization law. It must have the same operation everywhere, wholly irrespective of State lines."

The power to tax was for practical use and was necessarily to be adapted to the practical conditions of human life. These were never the same for any two persons, and as applied to any community, however small, were infinitely diversified. Nothing was more evident or had been oftener decided by courts and jurists than that absolute equality of taxation was impossible. No system had been or could be devised that would produce such a result. No county nor State of this Union had ever adopted a plan of taxation that did not exempt some portions of the community from a burden, and universally exercised. No exemption was made by any statute in favor of a class that was not based on some obvious line of public policy, and the class being established, one uniform rule was applicable to its members. It was manifest that in this distinction between people with incomes over $4,000 and those with incomes under that amount Congress was proceeding upon definite views of public policy and was aiming at accomplishing a great public object. It was seeking to adjust the load of taxation to the shoulders of the community in the manner which would make it most easily borne. So with business corporations. Their net incomes were taxed at the standard rate of 2 per cent., but undiminished by the standard deduction of $4,000. The result might be that a man in business as a member of a corporation was taxable at a little higher rate than a man in the same business by himself or as a co-partner. It was common knowledge that corporations were so successful an agency for the conduct of busieess and the accumulation of wealth, that a large section of the community viewed them with intense disfavor. When, therefore, this income tax law made a special class of business corporations and taxed their incomes at a higher rate than that applied to the incomes of persons not incorporated, it but recognized existing social facts and conditions which it would be folly to ignore.

Mr. Olney said: "It would certainly be a mistake to infer that this great array of counsel, this elaborate argumentation, and these numerous and voluminous treatises, miscalled by the name of briefs, have any tendency to indicate anything extraordinary or unique either in the facts before the Court or in the rules of the law which are applicable to them. I venture to suggest that all this laborious and erudite and formidable demonstration is bound to be without effect on one distinct ground. In its essence and in its last analysis it is nothing but a call upon the judicial department of the Government to supplant the political in the exercise of the taxing powers; to substitute its discretion for that of Congress in respect to the subjects of taxation, the plan of taxation, and all the distinctions and discriminations by which taxation is sought to be equitably adjusted to the resources and capacities of those who have it to bear. Such an effect, however weightily supported can, I believe, have but one result. It is inevitably predestined to failure unless this Court shall for the first time in its history overlook and overstep the limits which separate the judicial from the legislative power and the scrupulous observance of which are absolutely essential to the integrity of our Constitutional system."

The Court listened to the Attorney General with unabated interest and did not interrupt his address. As he was sitting down, however, Mr. Justice Gray inquired if he had an opinion of the declaration that an income tax is an excise duty or impost

The Attorney General—I do not think I ought to decide that question.

Justice Gray—You think it may be a tax, and yet not a direct tax?

Mr. Olney—Yeas.

The Attorney General spoke not quite an hour and was followed by the Hon. James Carter, who was the last speaker.

A case of smallpox has developed at Pittsburg, Pa. The victim recently returned from Hot Springs, Ark.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

FIRED ON THE FLAG.

A SPANISH MAN-OF-WAR TURNS HER GUNS ON AN AMERICAN MERCHANT SHIP.

Several Shots Fired But All Fall Short of the Mark—The Incident Will Probably Lead to Complications.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, March 12.—The mail steamship Alliança, which arrived at this port to-day, reports being fired upon by a Spanish war-ship off the coast of Cuba March 7th. It will probably lead to international complications. The story told by the ship's officers is that at daylight last Friday about 6.30 o'clock a. m., while going through the windward passage, the Carribbean Sea to the Atlantic, a ship was seen coming out from under the land of Cape Maysi, the eastern point of Cuba. The stranger laid her course with the evident object of intercepting the Alliança, and at 7 o'clock she hoisted the orange and crimson colors, which, taken with her build and general appearance, left no doubt in the minds of those aboard the Alliança that she was a Spanish man-of-war. No sooner were the gun-boat's colors seen at her mizzen-peak than Capt. Crossman, of the Alliança, ordered the Stars and Stripes to be hoisted on the jack-staff over the taffrail and dipped three times in salute. The marine courtesy was returned in kind by the war-ship, and the Alliança's ensign was unbent from its halyards and stowed away.

Hardly had this been accomplished than the Spaniard again displayed his colors, and as a mark of extra politeness Captain Crossman ordered the Alliança's flag to be run up and dipped again and then left flying. Again was the salute acknowledged, and then, to the utter amazement of those aboard the American steamer a blank shot was fired from one of the war-vessel's forward port guns.

The shot was probably meant as an invitation to the Alliança to heave to, but Capt. Crossman had no intention of obeying the summons. He remarked to second officer Russell who was on duty on the bridge, "The Spaniard seem to be firing a shot," and then calmly kept to his course. Soon another blank shot was fired, which the captain greeted by saying, "All right; tell him to shoot." A third shot was fired, but this time it was shot in earnest. It was a solid shot and not a harmless blank cartridge with which the gun-boat next charged her bow-port rifle, and she yawed from her course that the gun might be aimed at the Yankee merchantman. The course of the shot could be seen where it richochetted along the water before finally going to the bottom, a full quarter of a mile short of its mark. Still Captain Crossman kept his course and waited for the gun-boat to overtake him—if it could. The black smoke began to pour from the gun-boat's funnels and the water around her bow to heap up in a way that showed that her fires were being vigorously stoked and steam forced up to its big heat limit. The gunb-oat fired again, ten minutes later, and still again, after another equal interval of time. But observation through the glass showed that she was gradually falling astern and after a chase lasting for twenty-five miles she gave it up and laid away on her course.

Capt. Crossman was very indignant over the occurrence when his ship was tied up this afternoon. He said: "We were from six to eight miles off shore when the occurrence took place and not in Spanish jurisdiction at all."

RIOT IN A CHURCH.

Pistol-Shots Exchanged — Several Men Wounded—One Seriously.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

OMAHA, NEB., March 12.—The trouble in the Polish Catholic Church here culminated in a riot this morning. Just after mass about forty of the opponents of Father Kaminski, who are upheld by the Bishop, entered the church armed with revolvers, axe hondles and pick handles and began a violent attack upon the congregation. About two dozen shots were exchanged, several men being shot, one seriously. Father Kaminski shot one man in the leg, he alleges, in self-defence. A warrant has been issued for his arrest. He belongs to the order of Franciscan Monks. Two factions have been fighting for some time for possession of this church.

HATTERAS LIGHTHOUSE.

Plans for the Work in an Advanced Stage of Preparation.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The Lighthouse Board is informed that the temporary structure at Diamond Shoals, North Carolina, withstood the recent stormy weather well, being but slightly damaged. Superintendent of Construction Rettig, who made the examination, made soundings there and reports but little if any "scouring" in the sand about the structure, confirming the opinion heretofore held that the bottom is of sufficient firmness to erect upon it a lighthouse. The plans are in an advanced stage of preparation.

SPOTS AND FUTURES

New York Sun's Review of the Cotton Market.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, March 12.—The *Sun* says: Cotton advanced seventeen to nineteen points and closed steady at a net advance of thirteen to sixteen points and closed firm; the spot sales were 12 000 bales at firm and unchanged prices. Print cloths firmer. Port receipts today 24,275 bales, against 39,414 this day last week and 14,214 last year; thus far this week, 69,017 bales, against 70,358 last year. Spot cotton here was steady and 1-16c higher. The Southern spot markets were steady to firm. New Orleans and Savannah advanced ⅛c and Charleston and Augusta 1-16c. New Orleans receipts to-morrow are estimated at 6,000 to 9,000 bales, against 4,915 last Wednesday and 5,324 last year. In Manchester yarns and cloths were quiet.

To-day's features: The German bears again shook hands with the buzzsaw. Liverpool and the Continent were buying. The local talent was buying. The South was solid on the bull side. There was a riot among some of the laborers at New Orleans, which tends to restrict the business there in spot cotton, but prices were strong in the old Crescent City and futures made a leap of eighteen points. There was some talk here about a possible corner in May, but May is a good way off. Suffice it to say that a great many people were anxious to buy May, and prices were raised to suit the times. The most of May is running hand in hand with June, so great is the anxiety to cover. A wave of buying orders swept prices upward with a rush that was irresistible. Outsiders were buying, but it was not so much this class of buying as local, southern and European purchases by regular operators that put steam into the market. Still, everybody can see that the market is broadening; that the bears are more and more afraid of it, and that outsiders are beginning to be attracted to the speculation. Even on the usual realizing the reaction from the highest figures was slight.

Advices from Honolulu confirm the previous reports that the ex-Queen has sentenced to five years' imprisonment. Leading Royalists are organizing solidly for annexation.

INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

A Disgraceful Row—The Governor's Private Secretary Seriously Injured.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 12.—The Indiana Legislature ended in a riot last night. The Governor is allowed by the Constitution to hold a bill three working days before vetoing or approving it, and one of the political bills, ousting the custodian of the State House, reached him at 11.54 o'clock last Thursday night. It became noised about that he would send in his veto at 11.54 last night, hoping that inasmuch as the session expired at midnight, there would not be time to pass the bill over his veto. The officers of the House were prepared to reach a roll-call in quick order and get the bill over to the Senate in time to pass it. The Governor's secretary usually came in at the south door of the house and he was expected there last night. A few Republican members had put up a scheme to keep him out until after 12 o'clock so that the veto would be ineffective. The doors were locked and the elevator captured. When Private Secretary King entered the elevator with the veto message he was seized by Mr. Adams, of Parke, the giant member of the House, and held as in a vise, while J. S. Allen, another member, ran the elevator up and down at lightning speed. King's yells soon brought the custodian of the building with his force and the elevator was stopped and King released.

There was still five minutes, and the central door was forced by the custodian's force. Then came a "rush" that resembled a riot. The Democrats tried to fight through a way for King to the Speaker's chair, but the Speaker's watch showed 12 o'clock long before they got there, and he decided the House adjourned.

Two or three chairs were smashed in the rush, but nobody was hurt.

LATER.—As a result of the row which disgraced the closing session of the Legislature last midnight, Myron D. King, the Governor's private secretary, is not expected to live. Shortly after noon he took a sudden turn for the worse. A rib was broken, and it is pressing upon his heart. King was the centre of the rush made by the Republicans to prevent him from delivering a vetoed bill to the House. Great excitement prevails, and the members who assisted in the assault upon King are leaving the city to avoid arrest.

WARM WIRELETS.

Hon. Wm. L. Wilson, Postmaster-General, has accepted an invitation to attend the University of Virginia alumni banquet, which will be given in Richmond April 17th, and will respond to a toast.

There was one ballot and no change in the result yesterday in the contest for United States Senator by the Delaware Legislature. There were no signs of a break. The ballot resulted. Higgins, Republican, 8; Addicks, Republican, 6; Massey, Republican, 4; Walcott, Democrat, 6; Tunnell, Democrat, 4; absent, 4.

The Southern Railway reports for January: Gross earnings, $1,496,296, a decrease of $15,860; expenditures, $1,043,470, a decrease of $21,810. net, $452,556, an increase of $5,950; and for seven months to January 31, gross, $10,242,486, an increase of $516,066; expenses, $6,690,015, a decrease of $27,399, and net; $3,552,420, an increase of $542,465.

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Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

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Wanted—Salesman for California wines; $100 a month and expenses, with chance for advance; commission if preferred; no experience required. Address, enclosing 5 stamps, W. A. Vandercook Co., San Francisco, Cal.

Turkeys and Geese just received from the country. I have a fine assortment of them that I will sell this morning at a bargain. Also Flour and tobacco at lowest prices. Neill McKinnon, wholesale and retail grocer and Commission Merchant, No. 3 South Water street. c21

$75.00 a week paid to ladies and gents to sell the Rapid Dish Washer. Washes and dries them in two minutes without wetting the hands. No experience necessary; sells at sight; permanent position. Address P. Harrison & Co., Clerk No. 16, Columbus, Ohio. feb 6 6t

Portrait work.—Fine Photographs $1 per dozen. Get my prices on copying, enlarging and viewing before placing your order. Mail orders for copying and enlarging receive prompt attention. A trial order solicited. First-class work guaranteed. U. C. Ellis, 114 Market street, Wilmington, N. C. Extra fine photographs a specialty. c21

John S. McEachern, 211 Market street, Deals in Grain, Hay and all kinds of Mixed Feed. Leave orders, or call us through Telephone 92. c21

Portner's Beer for purity. Portner's Beer to quality, Portner's Beer for everybody. That's the tune they all sing—Portner's Beer for everybody. c21

Palmetto Brewing Co., of Charleston, S. C. Export, Rice and Lager Beer. Branch office No. 402 Nutt street; deliveries promptly made anywhere in city. F. Richter, Manager. s21

Spirittine Chemical Co., L. Hansen manager. Wood distillers and refiners; Mfrs of Spirittine Oil for wood and iron preservation; Spirittine Paint, Tar Oil, distilled Tar and the 8 Spirittine remedies. c51

Hayden, P. H., has in stock buggies, road carts and harness of all kinds. Repairing done by skillful workmen on short notice. Opposite new Court House. c21

NORTH CAROLINA ASSEMBLY.

Sensational Proceedings in the House Last Night—Bills Rushed Through Without Pretence of Fairness—A Burly Negro Holds the Door Against Democratic Members—Indignation at a Boiling Heat.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

RALEIGH, March 12.—To-night the most sensational proceedings ever witnessed in the State were enacted. The Speaker rushed through, without the pretence of fairness, bills changing the management of the Penitentiary, Agricultural Department and F. A. and M. College. The Democrats filibustered, and as they were leaving the hall, a big burly negro was ordered to hold the door and prevent members leaving the house. No call of the House had been made and several members literally fought their way through the negro assistant doorkeepers.

At one time it looked like there would be a regular fight and that one member's arm would be crushed through the opening in the door. The negro then relaxed his hold and permitted the gentlemen to pass out. The indignation is at boiling point.

The cause of the indignation was the change in the rules which permits less than a majority to pass bills, and the refusal of the Speaker to recognize a Democrat for any purpose.

Buy No Others.

All persons are hereby cautioned against buying copies of the STAR offered for sale on the streets unless, in every case, the words "For Transient Sale" are stamped on the margin of the paper. Should any newsboy or carrier offer for sale a copy of the STAR not so stamped, he should be promptly reported at this office.

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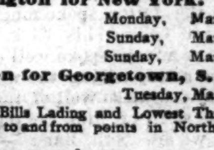

New York for Wilmington.

CROATAN,	Wednesday,	March 13
YEMASSEE,	Saturday,	March 16
CROATAN,	Saturday,	March 23

Wilmington for New York.

CROATAN	Monday,	March 18
ONEIDA,	Sunday,	March 24
CROATAN,	Sunday,	March 31

Wilmington for Georgetown, S. C.

FANITA,	Tuesday,	March 12

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Experts in Barbering.
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Its fearless action, tireless ambition—commands confidence of its patrons that shall rank it the Store of the State.

What other store could handle of DRESS GOODS we have.

Our Price.		Their Price.
34c	Blk and Navy Storm Serge,	50c
59c	46-inch Navy Storm Serge,	75c
$1	56-inch Navy Storm Serge,	$1.39
98c	54-inch colored Whipcord,	$1.50
35c	40-inch Fancy Cheviots and Plaid Fabrics,	59c
49c	Silk Finished Henrietta, all Shades,	75c
35c	" "	60c
9c	Colored and Black Danish Cloth,	12½c
13c	Fancy Crepons,	18c

Black Dress Goods.

Only the price with us—the qualities indisputable, and the bargain is made.

63c	46-inch silk fin'hed Henrietta,	$1
75c	" " "	$1.25
50c	40-inch " "	89c
65c	Diagonal stripe Batiste,	$1
79c	Satin striped Batiste,	$1.25
34c	Figured Mohair,	59c
45c	Fancy Weaves,	75c

Silks Slaughtered.

69c	Fancy shirt waist silks, brocaded satin and taffetas,	$1.50
69c	Heavy black Satin,	1.00
$1.15	Heavy black Duchese,	1.75
$1.19	Heavy gros grain Silks,	2.00
85c	Extra quality colored Silk Crapes de Chines,	1.25
89c	Beautiful line fancy Shirt waist and dress silks,	$1.25, $2
33c	Ki Ki wash silks,	75c

35c	32-in Pongee silk, all shades,	60c
49c	32-in extra Japanese silks,	75c
	We have cut our entire stock colored silk velvets uniform in price with those of Lichtenstein's stock	
95c	Secures you the choice, $1,	$1.75
49c	1 lot changeable surah silk,	75c

Domestics—Linens.

8c	Yard wide lonsdale shirting,	10c
20c	Bleached sheetings, 10-4	32c
15c	Unbleached sheetings,	20c
8c	45-in bleached pillow casing,	12½c
55c	9-4 Hemmed bleached seets, ready for use,	75c
60c	10-4 " " "	80c
15c	Hemmed pillow cases, ready for use,	25c
12c	" " "	20c
	all of the imported as the pride of the Twenty-third street Linen Department.	
25c	Oil red damask,	49c
42c	Oil red damask,	59c
31c	Bleached damask,	49c
31c	Black damask, red border,	49c
62c	Satin Damask,	89c

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Moquette Rugs 18-36, 88c.

Moquette Rugs, size 36x72, exquisite colorings and designs, value $5, sale price $3.49.

Smyrna Rugs, size 36x72, extra heavy quality, value $5.50, sale price $2.89.

Japanese Rugs, size 36x72, best quality, full size, value $2.75, sale price $1.89.

100 rolls China Matting, 40 yards to roll, value $6 per roll, sale price $3.98.

50 rolls Cotton Warp Matting, worth 35c per yard and $12.50 per roll, sale price $7.89.

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Katz & Polvogt,

116 Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

feb 17 tf

HARRIS' Lithia WATER

Harris' Lithia Springs, S. C.

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After a long and varied experience in the use of Mineral Waters from many sources, both foreign and domestic, I am fully persuaded that the Harris Lithia Water possesses efficacy in the treatment of afflictions of the Kidneys and Bladder unequalled by any other Water of which I have made trial.

This opinion is based upon observation of its effects on my patients for the past three years, during which time I have prescribed it freely and almost uniformly with benefit in the medicable maladies above mentioned.

When failure to relieve has occured, I have imputed it to insufficient use of the Water, for my experience teaches me that from one to two quarts daily should be taken from two to four weeks, to seure its full remedial effects. A. N. TALLY, M. D.
Columbia, S. C., October 8th, 1892.

CAMDEN, January 26 1892.
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Dear Sir:—I find great benefit from the use of your Lithia Water. I consider it a fine tonic, a general regulator of the digestion, as well as very efficacious in those diseases for which Lithia is considered somewhat of a specific. JUDGE J. B. KERSHAW.

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Report of the Condition

OF THE

Wilmington Savings and Trust Co.,

Wilmington, N. C., at the close of business March 5th, 1895.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$133,013 78
Stocks	2,137 50
Real estate	6,800 00
Furniture and fixtures	1,300 00
Cash on hand and due from Banks	19,683 54
	$162,634 82

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$25,000 00
Undivided profits, less expenses & taxes paid	2,718 22
Deposits	134,916 60
	$162,634 82

J. S. WORTH, Cashier.

march 9 tf

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1469 bags Flour.
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